

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

11

The FARM-POULTRY

semi-monthly

VOL. 9.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 1, 1898.

No. 19.

To Start a Poultry Farm.

We have received several letters of late, making inquiry about starting in the poultry business, and the indications are that many new poultry establishments are being got under way. Here is a sample letter:

"Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper how to start a poultry farm? I have a farm of thirty-five acres, about an hour ride from Philadelphia, valued at \$5000, mortgaged for \$2000. I know nothing of farming or poultry raising, excepting what I have learned through your paper.

"Would it be possible to make a living for myself and wife, pay the interest on the mortgage and taxes, and put away \$500 above expenses each year? How many fowls would you advise starting with, and what two kinds would you advise keeping? I want one kind for sending to market, and the other for eggs. I am at present employed in the city, but am not satisfied; would much prefer being in the country. Would you advise my making the change, and going into the poultry business?"

That is a pretty large question. We know absolutely nothing about this man excepting what his letter shows, and for a man who knows nothing about a business to plunge into it and be obliged to get his living from it, pay interest on a mortgage, etc., while learning, is certainly hazardous. Beyond a doubt, he can make a good living, pay his interest, and lay up money if he has got "sand," and *after he has learned the business*, but he cannot expect to do it the first year, nor the second, because much the wisest course for him is to begin small, and grow. It is not only the wisest course, but will be the cheapest in the end. Every successful poultry plant has begun small, and grown step by step as the business is learned. We would like to ask him, though, if he now lays aside \$500 a year, over and above his living expenses, including rent, etc.? If so he is doing better than nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of one thousand.

The first thing our friend should do is to get the last three years numbers of FARM-POULTRY, and study them carefully. He will find many articles especially adapted to his case, such, for example, as "A Living from Poultry," page 154, April 15, '97; "On Making a Start," pages 166 and 167, April 15, '97; "To Start on a Large Scale," page 185, May 1 '97; and he will be interested in the articles, "The Growth of a Poultry Farm," page 21, Jan. 15; page 65, Feb. 15; page 81, March 1; and page 101, March 15, '98; and an article which will be particularly interesting and helpful to him is the one entitled, "A Typical Poultry Man," page 346, Oct. 1, 1896. This article describes in detail the growth of one of the most successful poultry plants in the country, and its beginning with nothing, running in debt for the farm, making the living from the farm, and the earnings of the poultry being all turned into capital for increasing the poultry.

We have frequently thought that it would be a most excellent thing if a beginner, like our friend, could secure the services of an experienced man to advise him as to the location of his poultry buildings, and lay out a plan with a view to its being built from time to time, as circumstances favored. Such expert advice would be of great value to our friend, and no doubt save him many blunders, costly in money and wasteful in time expended in correcting them afterwards.

A day's time from a man of experience would be well worth paying \$50 for, and would save that sum several times over.

Our friend asks how many fowls we would advise his starting with. Certainly not over one hundred, with his lack of experience, and fewer would be better. The editor of this paper started his poultry farm with twelve one year old Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and ten common pullets. Mr. Wyckoff started his with about twenty-five common hens. Any number will do for a start; as soon as a man owns one hen he has started in the business, which calls to mind a somewhat celebrated saying of senator Sumner. When there was much discussion of the proposition to resume specie payments he said, "The way to resume is to resume," and, similarly, the way to start in the poultry business is to start.

We would also advise our friend to start with one variety only, then he has but one

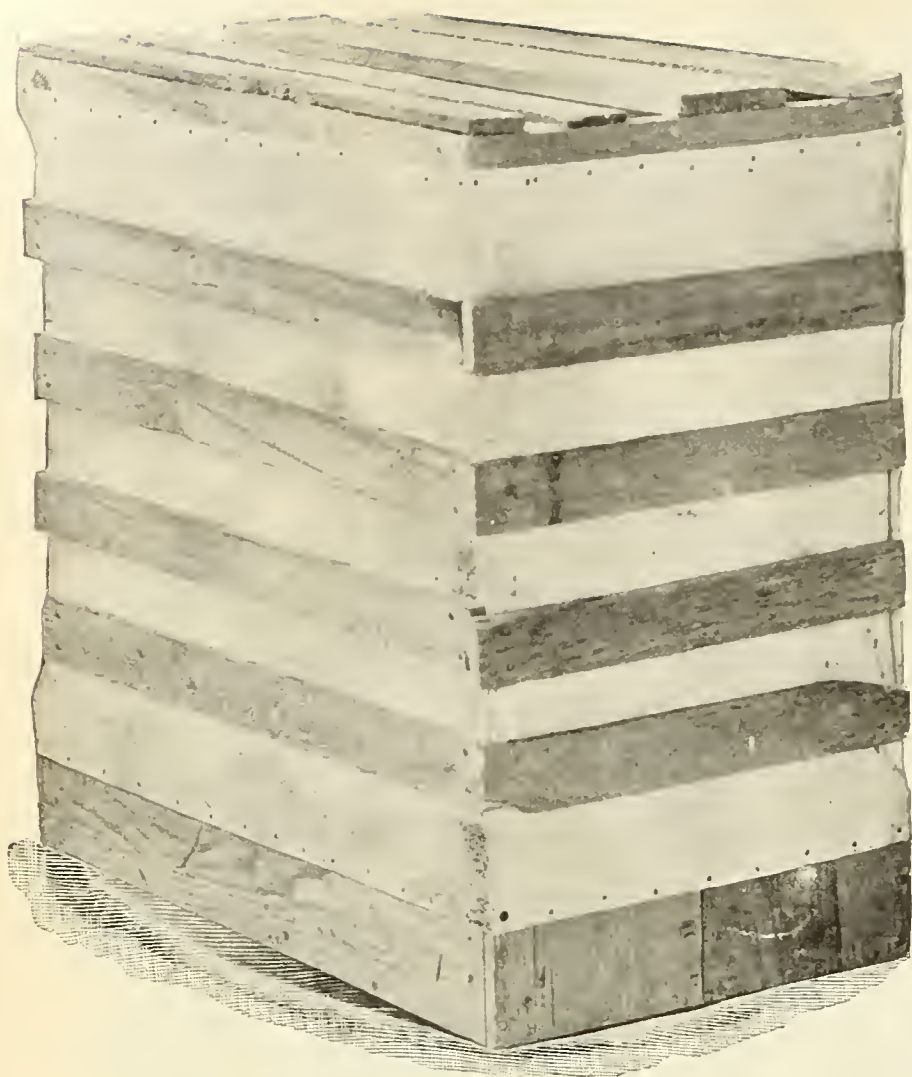
variety to learn. When he has mastered the details of handling that one variety, if he chooses to add another he can do so, but, generally speaking, the most successful poultry farmers have but one variety. Our friend makes the common mistake of thinking he must have one variety for eggs and another for table poultry. If he gets the right variety he will get one which is good for egg production and table poultry also, as, for example, any one of the several Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock families. The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are today pressing the Leghorns and Minorcas very closely as egg producers, and are approving themselves the very best of table poultry.

Our friend asks us if we would advise him to give up his place in the city, and attempt the building up of a poultry business in the country. As we said before, we know nothing about him or his circumstances. The first

two years or so he will find it decidedly "hard sledding," and will no doubt see many times that he will wish he had not made the change. If he has the "grit" to persevere, knowing that easier times are just ahead, he will succeed; but if he gets discouraged because of the hard places he finds in the way, he will wish he had not. We cannot advise him; it wouldn't be right for us to do so. We can only point him to the successes which have been made by others, and warn him that probably an equal, if not a greater number, have scored failures. If he decides to make the venture, everything will depend upon him. If he has the qualities which command success, and they are very simple qualities, such as perseverance yoked with good horse sense, and has the courage to wait and grow, he will succeed. He is the one who should judge if he has these qualities, and he must be his own adviser in the matter.



FIRST PRIZE BREEDING PEN BUFF LEGHORNS, NEW YORK, 1898.
Bred and Owned by Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

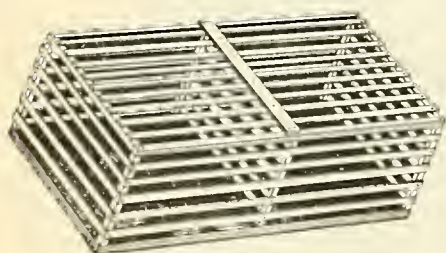


THE SLATTED CLOTH COOP.

Reproduced from a Photograph of the Coop which Express Superintendents and General Agents said was "All Right,—Would Go Anywhere at One Rate."

Shipping Coops, Again.

On page 6, of January 1st, 1897, FARM-POULTRY, we discussed the "one rate" express charges, which is the reduced rate at which live fowls are now carried by all of the express companies, provided they are cooped in such a manner that the other goods or packages can be piled on top of them. The original ruling of the express companies was that live fowls shipped in slatted coops, as though shipped to market, should be carried at one rate. In discussing this ruling with the several superintendents here in Boston, we induced the concession of cloth being



THE SLATTED COOP.

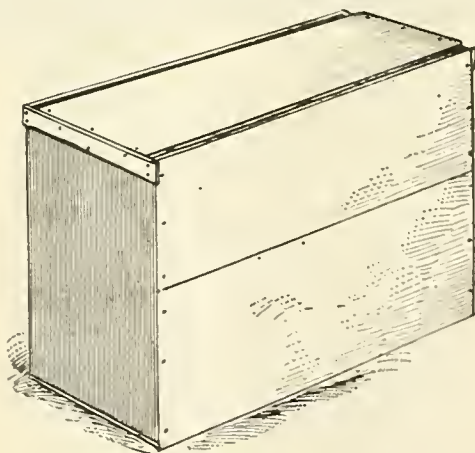
allowed inside the slats; that is, the express companies would carry the birds in cloth covered coops with slats outside, where the cloth was manifestly for the exclusion of drafts of air, and not at all for the confining of the birds within the coop. The slats confine the birds just as in a coop in which market fowls are shipped, and the cloth is simply a protection from drafts.

We give again the illustrations of the coops we make on our farm for our own use, the larger illustration being from a photograph of a coop which we carried with us on our visits to the various superintendents, and which we demonstrated to them was abundantly able to support a man's weight, as we got upon it and stood up on it in three or four of the offices. That coop is 10 inches wide, 18 inches long, and 22 inches high. There are four posts of inch-square spruce stock to support the top and sides, and the lath slats are nailed to those posts. All of the material of the coop is half-inch "box stuff," with the exception of the four corner posts and the lath slats. We give another illustration of the slatted coop without any cloth on it. That coop is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 22 inches high, made entirely of laths excepting the bottom and the boards

around the base, the latter being 4 inches wide, and, like the bottom, of the "box stuff." There are six of the inch-square spruce posts used in this coop, one at each corner, and two for the partition in the middle; in fact, the posts in the middle would be necessary even if there were no partition there, to support the long stretch of laths in a coop four feet long.

We make that pattern of coop in several sizes, the largest being 3 feet wide x 4 feet long, large enough for twelve or fifteen birds, and sometimes, for a short journey, we put eighteen in it; although generally speaking, birds should have a square foot of floor space each in the shipping coop. Of course, the coop 10 x 18 inches is for a single male bird, and would do quite comfortably for a pair of females, but should be made larger for a male and female.

The most common sizes of these coops are 18 x 24 inches for a trio; 2 feet x 2 feet for a breeding pen; 2½ x 2 feet for five or six birds; 2 x 3 feet for six or eight birds; 2 x 4 feet for eight to ten birds; 2½ x 4 feet for ten to twelve birds; and 3 x 4 feet for twelve to fifteen, or, in shipping short distances, eighteen birds. The latter size is as large as it is wise to build, as it is as large a coop as express wagons and



A BOX COOP.

As made by Mr. Latham.

car doors will take in conveniently, and is also as large as can be safely made of such light material.

In giving the sizes of these coops, we speak of their being adapted to different numbers of

birds, the number which can be shipped in a coop of a given size depending upon the distance the birds have to travel: for instance, if they start in the morning and reach their destination the same day, eighteen birds could be put in the 3 x 4 coop; whereas, if they were going a two or three days journey we would not put more than twelve or fifteen birds in the same coop. It pays to give reasonable space to birds in a coop.

If breeders cannot get regular "box stuff" of their lumber dealer, they can buy packing boxes at the grocery store, and get box material out of those. We would not, however, use the hard pine box material, as it is extremely heavy. Get boxes of the lighter weight stuff.

There are mills where thin box stuff can be bought, and if one is using a good many shipping coops it would pay to have the lumber mill run off a quantity of thin stuff, and saw it to suitable lengths for making a regular size of coop, as, for instance, 10 x 18 inch, 22 inch high, such as is shown in the illustration, "a box coop." That coop Mr. Latham had the stuff run off for in lots of one hundred at a reasonable price. We give also an illustration of a regular shipping coop such as is made and sold to breeders by Mr. C. H. Canfield, of Bath, N. Y., and has been advertised two or three years in F.-P. Breeders who are shipping many birds will find it a great convenience to have these coops of Mr. Canfield's at hand, as one can be nailed together in a minute or two, which effects a great saving of time, and time is of importance on most poultry farms. These coops Mr. Canfield makes in a dozen different sizes, and they are shipped "knocked down," all ready for setting up and nailing together.

The reduction of the express rate to the present reasonable rate was a substantial benefit to the poultry business, and brings poultry to the same level as all live stock and general merchandise; that is, it is carried at the regular merchandise rate, and it is certainly as reasonable as express companies can be expected to do the business and do it as carefully and well as it is now done. Breeders will consider their own best interest, likewise their customers' best interests, if they ship birds in coops that come within the express regulations, such coops as are pictured and described here. Those coops will carry live birds safely and well, and at the same time give the customer the advantage of the single merchandise rate.

[NOTE.—Unfortunately the cut of Mr. Canfield's shipping coop had not come to hand at time of making up this number.—ED].

Milk and Meat.

Can milk take the place of meat? That is an important point to those who have milk to spare, especially skim milk, but who are unable to easily procure meat. Of milk one hundred pounds will contain ninety pounds of water after it is skimmed, leaving ten pounds of solid matter. Meat will contain only eleven pounds of water, leaving eighty-nine pounds of solids. The meat solids contain four per cent, of ash (lime and other mineral matter), while only seven-tenths of one per cent exists in milk. There is seventy-one per cent of crude protein in meat, and three and one-half per cent in the milk. This shows that there is eight times as much water in milk as in meat, while meat is even more than ten times as valuable in the organic and mineral substance compared with milk. Of course no two analyses of meat and milk will give the same result, but the above is sufficiently close to give a comparison of the milk and meat. In the use of milk in place of meat the fowl is compelled to drink too much water in order to derive the benefit required. That is, meat is concentrated, while the milk solids are diluted, and as it is not beneficial for fowls to consume so much watery minerals more harm is done by the use of milk at times than intended, as milk quickly sours when exposed to the direct rays of the sun or in an impure atmosphere. Whole milk contains thirteen per cent of solid matter, that is, one hundred pounds of milk contain thirteen pounds of solids. This is what will be derived from about forty-eight quarts of milk. There is one way to feed milk, however, which will permit of its use with less water, and that is to use milk curds. Milk curds are good for all classes of poultry, but when milk decom-

poses and spoils, as happens in troughs, it is not wholesome. Meat varies very much in composition, and if lean meat with bone can be used it will be a valuable food, as the bone supplies lime for shells; but it is best to avoid fat meat at all times. A bone cutter permits of utilizing a large portion of material that would be wasted otherwise, and which will provide better egg producing food than milk. A common belief is that milk can be made to take the place of meat altogether, and many writers have so advised, but such is not possible, as no material abounding so largely in water as milk can be used as a substitute for a concentrated food. Milk is excellent as a portion of the ration, and is relished; but it must not be depended upon entirely as a nitrogenous material.—*Garden and Poultry.*

Items of Experience.

When I first began breeding pure bred poultry I imagined that every egg I purchased from pens of high toned birds at a high price would shell out a prize winner, or at least a 90-point chick. After I had purchased a few five dollar sittings of B. P. Rock eggs and hatched them out, and among them found birds with dark beaks and shanks, others with lots of white feathers in wings and tail, and still others so dark that they could scarcely be called barred, I learned otherwise. I have paid round sums for sittings of eggs, hatched them, and then sold every bird to the market poultry buyer, because there was not one in the lot I would keep.

I have bought cockerels and pullets at high prices from prominent breeders, and discarded forty-five out of every fifty birds raised from the eggs they produced. Most of the birds I purchased were from "cockerel matings" and "pullet matings," and naturally I didn't get what I wanted, except in rare instances. The purchased birds were in almost every instance nice appearing birds, but their breeding was not such as is best calculated to the reproduction of good specimens of their kind. A bird produced by extreme matings is not a good bird to breed from, no matter how perfect a specimen it may be. I learned these things only after long and costly experience, and after they were learned it only seemed that I should have been sharp enough to have known them at first.

Most of us are in too much of a hurry to get the best—to get winners. Everything that is valuable in a fowl, everything that tends to make it a profitable bird to the person who must depend upon it for a living, is sacrificed for "points." Vigor and utility need not be sacrificed if we will be content to go a little slower in striving for feathers of an exact shade. I have raised some birds that were grand in all respects save two or three—birds that were large, vigorous, and all that one who was seeking utility could wish for; but the two or three particulars in which they were off—dark legs, dark on beak, poor barring in one or more sections, off color of eyes, or whatever they might be, compelled me to send them to market. We can gradually eliminate these defects and still keep our birds vigorous and healthy if we are willing to be patient and avoid extreme matings and other tricks. Extreme matings for immediate results has wrecked many a breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. They flew high for a short time, but eventually they came down with a crash.—FRED GRUNDY, in *Poultry Graphic*.

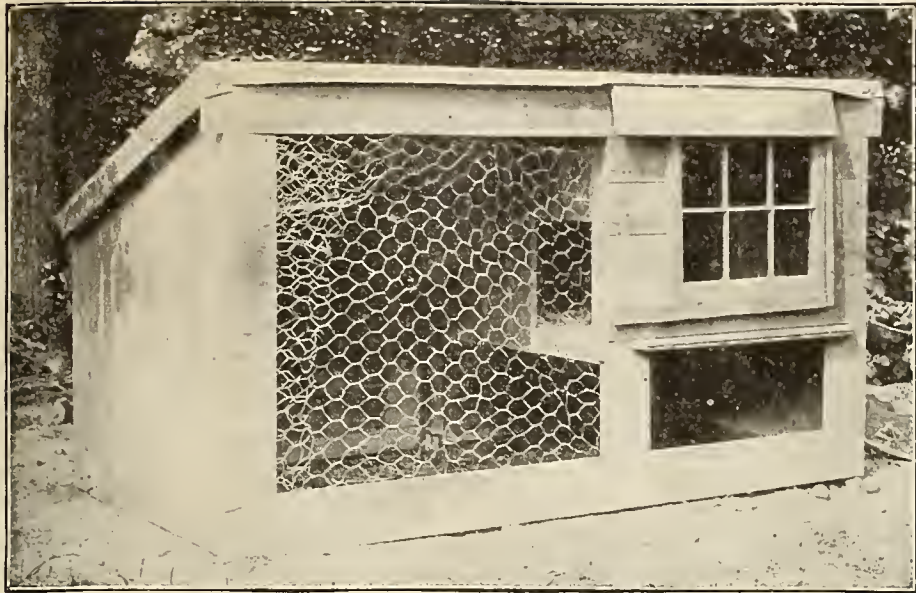
How They Do It In Oregon.

Mr. Editor:—I enclose slip from the *Oregonian*, credited to the *Herald*, Huntington, Oregon, just to show you that Oregon is not by any means at the tail end of the procession. Faithfully yours, P. F. P.

Portland, Or.

A Remarkable Eastern Oregon Hen.

A man not far from town has been trying the experiment of mixing a little sawdust with his chicken feed with the usual meal. He was so pleased with the experiment that he determined to give up feeding his hens corn meal, and feed them sawdust instead. Shortly after he set a hen with fifteen eggs. Last week she came off with thirteen curious chicks. Twelve of them had wooden legs, and the other was a woodpecker.



A PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

A New House.

There are some of our readers who have felt the need of a small house for chicks or a few hens. Such a want was met and overcome last year by the writer, and the house has proved so satisfactory that it seems well to bring it to the attention of poultry keepers.

My special needs were, a house for a breeding pen of six birds, and also one that could be used for the growing chicks. The illustration gives a good idea of the results arrived at. The house is of the scratching shed style, but with the roosting-laying room up one story, giving all the ground space for scratching. The droppings all fall on the floor of the sleeping apartment, and need attention every other day. This floor I keep covered with an inch of fine coal ashes, and have had no trouble from odors.

This house is 4 x 8 feet on the ground, 4½ feet high in front, 3 feet in rear. The floor of roosting room is 21 inches from the ground. This roosting room is at the right hand end, so as to be in the warmer part in winter. The partition is not in the middle, but is placed three feet from the end mentioned, thus giving a sleeping room three by four feet. There is a doorway in the partition on a level with the floor, eighteen inches high by twelve broad. This doorway is closed more or less in cold weather, as needed. A window of one sliding sash of six panes of 7 x 9 glass gives light and air as found necessary, and gives access to the roosting pen for cleaning up the droppings. During the cold winter months the opening in front, under the sliding window, is closed by a long narrow sash of three lights screwed to the house.

The large opening is covered with wire netting, and to keep out snow and rain, has fitted to it a cloth covered screen or frame, hung on hinges at the top and swinging in and up to the under side of the roof, out of the way in pleasant weather. The wire netting in front can be fastened to hooks, or to a wood frame hinged at one side, thus giving access to the scratching room. By sliding the sash to one side you have room to clean out the droppings, or catch the birds when on the roost.

The cloth covered frame when swung up, is fastened by a hook to the under side of the roof, and when closed is brought to the edge of the bottom board, and hooked into a screw-eye, on the outside.

The little house is framed of 2 x 3 inch joist, and covered with seven-eighths inch matched spruce boards. The roof, ends and back are also covered with Neponset red rope roofing, well painted.

This house is too heavy for two men to pick up and carry, and should be built of thinner stuff if lightness is desirable. I have been able to move it alone by "hitching" it, but that takes time, and makes sore muscles.

The best place for a nest, (and only one is needed) is in the right front corner of the upper room. I also have one roost, and that gives just room enough for five or six birds.

During October to May breeding stock are kept in the house, and the other months of the year it is used for growing chicks, giving ample room for thirty. Until the chicks are large enough to roost, the "two by three"

stick is not placed in the sleeping room, but the chicks have their choice of staying on ground or on floor of upper room.

A house of this size and arrangement is well suited to fill a gap felt by many a dweller in town or city, and, I hope, will enable some one to keep "a few hens" and have the pleasure of fresh eggs and tender poultry upon the table. Dr. N. W. SANBORN.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

A Few Facts.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

Facts may not always be as fine sounding as are theories, but they are apt to be of much more value; and according to the present outlook, poultrydom needs a pretty plain dose of facts, however much it may pinch one's toes. It is the account book that tells the tale, and lucky is he this year whose little tale-bearer does not tempt him to clean the whole thing out, and take a vacation in the poultry business.

In 1894 I wintered seventy-five hens, after having raised my own chicks, and thus renewed my stock. The credit side of the account showed \$100 in clean cash. This was \$1.25 a hen, and surely a good showing for a dabbler. The following spring, after the manner of poultry raisers everywhere, I reasoned that another pen of twenty-five would naturally mean \$125, and that without a perceptible increase in work and trouble. I therefore bought a ready-made house of a neighbor, and at an outlay of \$25 made it habitable. At the end of '95 the scheme promised well, for I had cleared \$119 on my increased flock.

I now began to build castles in Spain, and like the man in the Bible, again thought to "increase my barns." But alas for egg shells for castle foundations! I find they are far too fragile. Nevertheless, being less wise at that time, I set about building house No. 4. It was made as simply as possible, except for a pitch roof, for I have a rather costly antipathy to shed roofs. This was shingled, as were a part of the outer walls, the rest being covered with tarred paper. For this structure I paid almost \$60, one-third being for labor. A man could have saved this bill, but even the newest woman couldn't, — unless she had taken a term with hammer and saw.

Wire netting for the yards cost \$13 more, or about \$75 in all for the new quarters. Of this I paid \$30 from my other yards that year, and the rest during the following one. Someway there always seems to be some unexpected call in this as in other business, and a "sinking fund" proves very comforting in exigencies.

In the meantime the hard times were beginning to make themselves felt on the eastern farms, and the poultry yard did not escape. The demand for both eggs and poultry was growing less, and the prices fell accordingly; so that the inexorable account book shows only \$95 this year from more than that number of hens.

The year 1897 brought me a new market, which would absorb all poultry products at a fair price, but as it was forty miles distant, the express helped shrink the profits somewhat; yet the sum total had grown to the

largest yet, \$126 from one hundred and twenty-five hens, — about one dollar a hen, — and I am wondering where is the advantage of keeping twenty-five hens for fun; and I am convinced that this is one of the most popular errors. To crowd a little here, and skimp a little there, only to shrink the average of profit, and increase the labor. 'Tis the old story of trying to hold too much in the hand at once. This year holds out no great inducements thus far. My early chicks brought twenty cents per pound at wholesale, with the same tiresome excuse: "We never before knew chickens to be so low at this season of the year." No, we suppose not!

Later on I sold a lot alive that averaged about five pounds each, at the magnificent price of ten cents a pound. "They are good sized, but they ought to be filled out a little more," quoth this buyer. I sighed despairingly, but the old poultry raiser comforted me. "Haven't you learned yet that chickens are always too fat or too thin, too big or too little, or too yellow or too white?" It is pretty hard to raise perfect chickens — at ten cents a pound. During the whole season eggs have brought two and three cents a dozen less than the previous year, while fate's last fling is thirty cents extra on every bag of wheat, and a corresponding rise in other grains. All of these shrinkages, though small in themselves, are of considerable importance in the end, in a small business, and the account book shows a startling list on the debit side.

I presume that fate is not wholly to blame. I am constantly experimenting with new breeds and crosses, and my present flock does not lay as well as it has in past years, although the poultry is better. My most profitable season was while running a bone cutter, and feeding about all the green bone the fowls would eat. For unavoidable reasons I was obliged to give this up, but there is certainly nothing which begins to compare with this, both for growth and eggs.

It is really surprising to find how many lessons one has to unlearn in keeping hens. Just as you get a few truths which you believe to be fixed and final, well digested, you find them to be nothing but falsehoods or mistakes; and you must unlearn them all, and study on a new and difficult page. I no longer pretend to *know* anything, but I *think* that under ordinary conditions, the one thing essential, ever all advantages on the poultry side, is a good laying strain. With a steady flow into the egg basket, the bills can be paid — and without it they can not.

As I already suggested, by all mathematical rules, a man or woman who can make \$20 from ten hens, should be able to make \$200 from one hundred hens; but bless you, he doesn't, not once out of fifty times — for it is indisputable that the less number of hens one keeps, the more he makes, according to.

A small number, even twenty-five, can be looked after with little trouble. The table waste half feeds them, and they are kept cleaner and treated better than it is possible for most people to do with a large flock. My experience goes to show that it is better not to try to keep over seventy-five hens, unless you intend to make a *real* business of it. More than this number takes more time than you can well spare from your other work, so that something is neglected — and it will probably be the cleanliness of the coops, and a score of little details that always demand compound interest in the end. Only yesterday I was talking with a neighboring poultry keeper, when a friend happened along.

"Well, how are you settling it? Does it pay to keep hens?"

"It used to," I answered reflectively, and the neighbor sighed in assent. "But what farm product does pay a profit now-a-days?" queried he fourth. "Is the falling off any greater in poultry products than in other branches of farming?" — and we neither of us could say that it was. It would be too much to expect that eggs and poultry should bring large returns, when the agricultural depression is so general; and yet it is perplexing to know why poultry should be so unaccountably low, and other meats, beef especially, should be as high in price as they have been for years. Overproduction might explain this, and yet a dealer told me recently that where he used to sell ten pairs a week, he would now sell but three. Why, too, is

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla — A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St., Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Choice Cockerels,

\$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

Also a few Pullets in pairs, trios, etc.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

(Brown Egg Strain; "the business fowl of the 19th century.")

White Wyandottes,

(Brown Egg, Prolific Laying Stock).

A. F. HUNTER,

South Natick, Mass.

White } WYANDOTTES.
LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Although a large number of orders have been booked for fall delivery, we are still in position to fill a few more. Write now if you want the best. No better blood in America. Our prices are right, our birds are white.

MARION POULTRY YARDS,
Brookline, Mass.

HEILBORN'S

Mammoth Light Brahmas

have been admired by all who have seen them at the various exhibitions, where they have won the highest honors in strong competition. A few extra fine yearling hens for sale at reasonable prices.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM,
ARNOLD HEILBORN, Box 56, Providence, R. I.

"210 EGG STRAIN"

—OF—
White Wyandottes.

Bred for utility. Pullets of this strain mature when five months old, are of standard weight, and have averaged 210 brown eggs per year.

Vigorous cockerels for sale, \$3 and \$4 each.

F. E. WOODS, Natick, Mass.

It is the finest

BLACK LANGSHAN
COCKERELS

you want, and ought to purchase this fall. They ought to be up to and over standard weights, have good comb, color, style, and shape to win or be good breeders. I have got some of the *finest* for sale at prices that I believe to be lower than you can purchase elsewhere for. Send for circular.

J. H. LORD, Box 26, Lawrence, Mass.

BLACK LANGSHANS

Exclusively.

My Langshans are winners of first prizes at Boston, Providence, Worcester, Westerly, Pawtucket and the great Rhode Island State Fair. This shows the quality of stock I breed. I have a few of my this year's breeders for sale at reasonable prices if called for soon. Five hundred fine chicks that will be ready for sale after October 1st.

J. S. REMINGTON,
P. O. Box 136, Greenville, R. I.

WHITE
BUFF } Wyandottes.

500 fine chicks for sale after Sept. 1st; also a few yearlings. Orders booked now to be delivered when you want them. Write for prices to

WILL H. RAYMOND,
Box 686, Central Falls, R. I.

Why Shouldn't They

be large and vigorous, bred in open front scratching shed houses, from stock that went to laying at 5 months old? Reared in large orchards, with unlimited range. If cockerels raised that way don't please you, we are ready to take them back at our expense.

W. Wyandotte, B. P. Rock and Bk. Langshans from \$2 to \$5 each, ready for delivery after Sept. 1st.

PLEASANT VALLEY POULTRY FARM.

Address Methuen, BATTY BROS.,
Box 106, Lawrence, Mass.

the demand so much greater for fowls than for chickens? Except for a short time in the spring, there is always a good demand for fowls, and at a fair price.

"Tis the hotels and eating houses that do it. The managers can save that five cents a pound, and the boarders never know the difference." Poor things, they need educating; but I suspect that if they were summer boarders where the chickens grew, that they would "know the difference," and so would the boss.

With so unpromising an outlook, what can we do? Nothing, apparently, but live on hope,—or go out of the business. It would seem as though grain must be lower this winter, and that some day there would be better times. If there are not, we shall have to learn to do as the Irishman did with his horse, feed less and less rations, till the hens learn to live without eating, and they trouble us no more.

ANNIE L. ROGERS.

Utility vs. Fancy, Again.

An excellent series of articles on "Merits and Defects of Standard Fowls," by Mr. T. F. McGrew, is being published in the *Reliable Poultry Journal*. The opening paragraph of the installment in the September *R. P. J.*, reads as follows:

"The question of making a standard for a guide to breeders is one with many sides. Utility has its side, and at present it is pushed with a will. Many claims made on that side are groundless, for it is quite as possible for a well bred standard hen to lay as many eggs of as good quality as can be produced by any cross that can be contrived. Just as good a table fowl comes from the yard of the ardent fancier as from any other source. This has been settled beyond all doubt in the best display of dressed poultry made in this country. These facts are settled beyond all question. Still the question of utility vs. standard or fancy bred fowls is a live issue, and should receive attention in the consideration of our subject."

Further along in the article he quotes at length, from a discussion of shape vs. color, which appeared in the *Country Gentleman*, in which he shows conclusively that utility is being sacrificed to fancy points, commenting upon which, Mr. McGrew says:

"Size and shape in our Barred Plymouth Rocks at the present time are being sacrificed to color. Stop to consider well just where it will lead us before it is too late. One need only to look carefully at the winners at Boston and New York the past winter to be convinced that this statement is correct. The fashion is so strong for the barring of the feathers that the well barred bird is sure to win, whether it be the best Rock or not. Better Plymouth Rock size and shape were seen in the winning pens of Whites at Washington last winter than were seen in many of the winning Barred Rocks of the larger shows. Size and shape are being lost to color, and most of the blame should rest with the judges, for they have encouraged the breeders on the under barring of each feather until the color is quite as bad as the shape. Bad wings and bad tails follow this demand for barring to the skin. To this, size and shape must be considered secondary, for the very reason that so few true large, well shaped specimens have this true desired barring to the skin."

We are very glad to see this complete endorsement of our position as to the injury being done to many of our breeds by breeding for fancy points, especially from such an excellent authority as Mr. McGrew. He states our position exactly, which is simply that in breeding for fancy points the breeders are substantially injuring several varieties as to their utility qualifications. Take that one variety of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and see how the desired golden yellow color of skin and leg is being sacrificed to the one fancy point of "barred to the skin." We believe that the two can be combined; that is, that a breeder can work for the perfect barring and at the same time work for the desired yellow skin and legs, and, equally, can work for a large egg yield; but while we believe this can be done, we equally believe it is not now being done. It is in the very nature of things that fancy breeders shall consider and work for the fancy points. The fancy breeder is work-

ing for a show room record, and he stops not at all to consider whether a female is a good layer, or has a deep golden yellow skin, if she has the requisite barring. Similarly with Brown Leghorns, if there is the requisite stripe in hackle and saddle, and deep brown color. Similarly with Light Brahmas, if the plumage is correct, and hackle and saddle well striped, the middle toes well feathered. We see an excellent illustration of this latter class in the article, "Facts vs. Theory," on page 314, of September 15th *FARM-POULTRY*, in which Mr. Silberstein tells us of the magnificent Light Brahma pullet, with the remarkable score of 96½ points, which had laid only seven eggs up to the time the article was written, say August 1. This may be an extreme illustration, nevertheless it points the moral; it shows what extreme fancy breeding will produce. A similar illustration is given us in Mr. Tegetmeier's "Table and Market Poultry vs. Fancy Fowls," in which he tells us of a wonderfully fine Black Spanish hen, which would win first anywhere and everywhere because she was a most perfect specimen, and yet she was practically barren, having never laid more than one egg.

Of course, as we said before, such cases are extreme, but it needs extreme cases to emphasize a point. There is no doubt in our mind but that the rising tide of practical poultry interest will correct this evil in time. We may not live to see the day when utility and fancy will work hand in hand, but it will come, and when it does come our Barred Plymouth Rocks will not only be well barred and of typical Plymouth Rock shape and size, but prolific egg yield in the females, and deep, rich yellow color of skin in the carcass, will be considered. Similarly of Light Brahmas, Leghorns, Minorcas, and the many other varieties which are now too much given to fancy points. The utility tide is rising so rapidly the fancy breeder cannot ignore it, as is evidenced by such articles as these of Mr. McGrew, and the advocates of utility breeding certainly have every reason to feel well satisfied with the present outlook. They certainly can feel that things are "coming their way."

The Development of Breeds.

Leghorn Qualities.

It is a difficult matter to decide which breed to keep; in fact, among the number of profitable breeds the choice of the most profitable becomes a task. If one is driven to write to prominent breeders who are known to be successful, the satisfaction will be but limited, inasmuch as each breeder will naturally praise the particular breed or breeds he keeps. How then, is one to decide? Suppose for example we choose White Wyandottes. In order to ascertain their valuable qualities, we must write to or visit some reliable White Wyandotte breeder. We will, of course, hear nothing but praise of them. This will be made so very plain to us that we shall be convinced that it is the only breed in the world worth keeping—in fact, they will be proved to us to be the ideal profitable fowl; and this is a perfectly natural state of affairs, because such a breeder has probably proved to his own satisfaction, from experience, that the breed is all he claims for them; but we must stop to reflect that they are in hands that have studied their nature and habits, and that have without doubt obtained from them the very best results. Can you do the same with them? Can you obtain from them what this successful breeder does?

It would be much better, instead of asking for good qualities in a breed, to begin by asking what faults they have. If a breed is as good as the enthusiastic breeder represents it to be, then it is needless to go further to find one's ideal. That the White Wyandotte, the Plymouth Rock, the Brahma, the Minorca and the Leghorn are all good and first class profitable fowls, no one will deny who has had experience with any of them; but, as I have said, one must be able, from a thorough knowledge of their natures, to obtain the best results from any of them. Some may say: How is this possible, unless we keep the breed and try for results? This is the very point; but will the trial be made, or will the breed be discarded as worthless and another sub-

stituted, and probably with the same result; then another, and so on, until at the end one is worse off than at the beginning?

Starting, then, with any breed known and proved by its record in the hands of expert breeders to be profitable, it must be given a fair trial in anyone's hands. A breeder who shifts from one breed to another will never make a success of poultry raising. One cannot always make the most judicious choice at the start; but one cannot go far astray if he selects a reliable breed and then devotes time and attention to its development.

No breed of fowls today is perfection. They are all capable of improvement. If this were not so, there would be little interest left among the fanciers, and exhibitions would diminish instead of increasing as they are each year. The life of poultry culture is the improvement of breeds. Any breeder who is satisfied to rest on the reputation that some one else has given a breed, will soon be outclassed by the progressive fancier. The improvement of a breed of fowls should not be confined entirely to plumage and other show qualities. I will admit that this sort of improvement is in the ascendant today, and it is to be regretted that such qualities are allowed to take precedence over the natural qualities of the fowls. Of course, what I mean by natural qualities, are those tending to egg production; but inasmuch as there seems to be more profit in show birds than in market birds, we cannot blame breeders for catering to the greatest demand.

There is one breed of fowls, and they constitute quite a family, which have been less injured by the improvement in show qualities than any breed I know of. I refer to the Leghorns. The Leghorns are what I call natural layers, that is, their chief object in life seems to be to lay eggs. They were, we must assume, originally created for such a purpose. They are an old breed, known the world over. They have been bred in many lands, and their reputation today is as strong as it was thirty years ago. They are egg machines, pure and simple. Considered generally poor in market qualities, they have never been condemned for any other cause. Therefore, if we start by asking for their faults, we find them few. The three most popular varieties are the White, Brown and Buff. The White and Brown are both very handsome. The Buffs appeal to all fanciers of the Buff color. The Leghorns carry beauty in both males and females. This is especially true of the Whites.

They have been improved in plumage, shape and size year after year, and yet they continue the same natural layers. If there is one breed the beginner can experiment with at the start and make a success with, it is the Leghorn. They will thrive on almost any feed, and it is almost impossible to overfeed them, because of their very active habits. As for diseases, they are subject to few. If properly housed, they seldom have roup. Because of their fast and furious life—for they are the most active of all breeds—they have a tendency to "going light"—that is, to consumption.

It does not follow because they are great egg producers that every flock will lay the greatest possible number of eggs. Here there is a chance for improvement, just as in any other breed. They will stand neglect as well as any other breed, and yet lay a sufficient number of eggs; but in order to obtain the greatest yield, their nature and habits must be studied. I maintain that no other breed today will give such satisfactory returns for the same care as the Leghorns. Being non-sitters, they have a great advantage over the heavier breeds in continuous laying. Since the incubator has proved a more popular substitute for the sitting hen, their non-sitting qualities are no drawback to their general usefulness. Especially is this true, as their eggs hatch the best of all breeds, artificially. The chicks grow very fast, mature more rapidly, and lay sooner than those of any other breed. At twelve weeks old they make the sweetest small broilers, their opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

House them warmly, and they will lay all winter. In fact, for annual egg supply, I have never known any breed that could compare with the Leghorns. Give them a fair trial, study their nature, strive for the best results, and the Leghorn will prove a profitable fowl and a profitable investment.—E. G. ROESSLE, in *Country Gentleman*.

Flowers for Winter.

What You Can Buy for 25 cts., postpaid.

5 Hyacinths, all different colors, beautiful, 25c.
20 Tulips, a fine assortment, all colors, 25c.
10 Choice Varieties Narcissus, all colors, 25c.
30 Crocus, all colors, handsome, 25c.
2 Chinese Sacred Lilies, or Joss Flower, 25c.
30 Freesias, Alba, Splendid Winter Bloomer, 25c.
2 Calla Lilies, for Winter Blooming, 25c.
15 Oxalis, all colors, including Buttercups, 25c.
6 Choice Winterblooming Roses, all colors, 25c.
5 Choice Geraniums, all different, 25c.
3 Carnations, ready to bloom, 25c.
2 Elegant Decorative Palms, 25c.
8 Giant Golden Sacred Lilies, new, 25c.
You may select 3 complete sets for 60 cts.; any 6 sets for \$1. Get your neighbor to club with you and get yours Free. Catalogue free; order today.

GREAT WESTERN PLANT CO., Springfield, O.

Business Brahmas.

Our Light Brahmas are bred for strong frames, hardiness, good winter laying. If you want to infuse new blood in your flocks, try our cockerels. \$3 each for best; \$2 each for next best. A few grand year old hens for sale at \$2 each. A big bargain.

MICHAEL K. BOYER,
Hampilton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

NO MOISTURE USED.



CUT RATES.

For 30 days. Breeders, yearlings or young stock S. C. W. Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Minnmoth Pekin Ducks, Belgian Hares, \$1 each. White Indian Games, Holland Turkeys, Embden Geese, \$2 each.

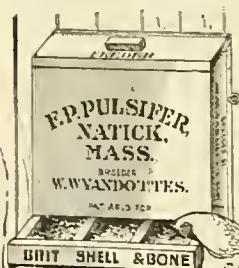
Prairie State sectional brooder complete \$20. Order now and get the benefit of this offer. Circular.

W. R. CURTISS & CO., PROP.
Niagara Farm. Ransomville, N. Y.

MEN'S \$2.00 WONDER

A \$3.00 Cork Sole Shoe for \$2.00. SEND US \$2, state size and width and we will send you these shoes by express, and if you don't find them equal to any \$3.00 Cork Sole Shoe made we will refund your money. This shoe is made from genuine Badger Calfskin over the latest style coin toe last, soles cut from best oak sole leather. Genuine Mudder Cork damp proof double upper soles. Genuine Seranton Doncolatop. Sizes, 5 to 12; medium, wide or extra wide.

Such value never was offered before. Write for free shoe catalogue for everything in foot-wear at wholesale prices. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)



I have a fine lot of W. Wyandotte cockerels and pullets, hatched March 17th. Mothers of same averaged 213 brown eggs in one year, the father scoring 55 points by I. K. Felch. Got first eggs from pullet Aug. 3d, being about 4 months 17 days old. Stock bred for fancy points and utility combined; younger stock in abundance, prices right; satisfaction guaranteed; you cannot afford to be without this gift, shell and bone feeder, as there is no waste of feed, and always clean. Used and recommended by leading poultry keepers, including judges I. K. Felch, H. B. May, and others. Sold by Joseph Breck & Sons, and dealers. Address all orders to F. P. PULSIFER, Natick, Mass.

Sole manufacturer. Price 50cts. each; liberal discount by dozen.

Our yards are mated for

EXHIBITION Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Wyandottes. UTILITY.

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks. Send for circular. E. C. PORTER, Chadwicks, N. Y.

FOR POULTRY

Crushed Oyster Shells	- Per 200 lb. Bag, \$1.50
Crushed Flint	- " 200 lb. " 1.50
Calcite	- " 200 lb. " 1.50
Ground Brick	- " 200 lb. " 1.50
Ground Beef Scraps	- " 100 lb. " 2.50
Meat Meal	- " 100 lb. " 2.50
Granulated Bone	- " 100 lb. " 2.50
Bone Meal	- " 100 lb. " 2.50

Price List and Samples free. Orders shipped promptly by freight on receipt of price. Liberal discount on large quantities to dealers.

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.

MINORCAS Black and White.

I can furnish eggs or stock of both the above varieties from my prize winning pens. J. W. DOUD, Turin, N. Y.

Practical Poultry at Boston in 1899.

Clearly the management of the Boston show has unlimited confidence in its patrons. For the next show—Jan. 19—23, 1899,—the entire main floor of the mammoth Mechanics' Building has been engaged. My information is that all the exhibits are to be on this floor. It alone will give a very much larger and better space than the wing used last time, with its main floor, basement and gallery. The additional expense will be several hundred dollars daily. They propose to meet this expense by making the show commensurately larger and better in every department. It goes without saying, then, that the practical department is to be better than ever. To "make assurance doubly sure," the managers say that they will do their part—all that lies in their power, to make the department what the practical department of a big show should be. They are men who do what they agree to do. They have seen that, good as the department has been, it can be made still better at this next show if all those interested will heartily cooperate to make it so. Who are those interested? Nearly all the poultrymen in the country, I take it. Enough showed their interest last January to overcrowd the room provided for the display. Let many more—all, show their interest next January. A still larger and better room is to be given to the dressed poultry exhibit. It should be so filled that the egg display will be crowded out, into the warm room. It can be done. Remember Boston is not a local show. None of the big shows are local. Exhibits come to a big show from everywhere. Some of the best displays of dressed poultry at Boston have come from the west and south. Distance means less to the shipper of dead poultry and eggs than to the shipper of valuable fowls.

And in connection with this show the practical exhibitor has a big advantage over the fancier. He does not have to prepare his exhibit for the time of the show. When his fowls are in condition to kill, he can kill and dress them. If he has no cold storage facilities at home, or if storage charges there are higher than he feels able to pay, he can send his exhibit here. The Boston Association will have it stored free of charge to him. He may rest assured that it will be well taken care of, both in and out of the show room, and disposed of after the show as advantageously for him as if he were giving it personal attention.

The premium list has not yet been issued. It may be said now, though, that cash premiums will be very liberal. They will be worth winning. Besides, such premiums have a greater advertising value than most poultrymen suspect. Parties who have won premiums here in the past are getting better prices for what they have to sell, all on account of those premiums. Only the other day I learned particulars of one such case. The fowls are dressed *always* as carefully as if for exhibition. This costs five cents extra per bird for plucking. It is five cents well invested. This poultryman does not leave people to find out for themselves that his fowls have won premiums two successive years at Boston. Not at all. He tells them. You see they are not taking his bare word for the quality of his stuff. 'Tis an official verdict rendered by a disinterested judge. He has the best kind of backing for his opinion. So he puts the price up where it belongs—and he gets it. I might add that he does not do all this personally, that he is rather more of a fancier than poultryman, and that the sale of poultry meat is a small matter to him; but he is a business man. As a matter of business he makes the most and the best of everything, and in this case he wants to show others that it does pay to produce good poultry, to exhibit it, and to sell it on its reputation.

Any man who can show and win at a good practical show can make it pay in this way. It gives him an assured standing. His record of winnings is a certificate of his ability to produce stock of best quality. This is a point it will pay every practical poultryman to look over.

JOHN H. ROBINSON.

The poultryman's greatest enemy during the summer months is lice. From all reports they seem to be worse this year than any previous year. Fight them hard, and you will be rewarded by a large number of fine healthy chicks.—*Maine Farmer.*

Instruction in Poultry Culture.

[A circular letter from the R. I. Agricultural College.]

To aid in promoting the study of poultry culture a poultry plant for educational purposes has been established on the farm of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Kingston. The teaching of poultry culture is made a regular feature of the agricultural instruction.

The next special course of instruction in poultry culture is planned to begin on January 9th, 1899, and to continue four weeks.

The college has a good force of instructors in the sciences and arts upon which poultry culture is based. Several expert poultry specialists will assist as instructors in the course.

This special short course of study will include instruction in the following topics: Poultry plants, location, planning and establishment, drainage of the land; buildings, planning and drawing of plans, making specifications and estimates, location and arrangement, construction, ventilation and furnishing; fowls, their origin, kinds and breeds, principles of breeding, mating, special breeding of water fowl, turkeys, pigeons, etc.; incubation and rearing, both natural and artificial; foods, feeding, care and management, production of eggs and flesh, eaponizing, fattening, killing, dressing and marketing, diseases, business methods and management, scoring, records, accounts, etc.

Instruction will be given in zoology, anatomy and physiology sufficient for a foundation for the course. Embryology will be taught in the biological laboratory, where also the nature and habits of poultry parasites will be studied. Carpentering and the construction of poultry houses and fences will be taught by practice in the carpenter shop and poultry department. A special study will be made of the chemistry of poultry foods and the balancing of rations.

Mr. M. H. Arnold, manager of the poultry plants of the college farm and agricultural experiment station, will aid and guide the pupils in their practice in the running of the incubators and brooders, and in the feeding, care and management of the fowls.

During the course the forenoons will be devoted largely to lectures and class room work; the afternoons to laboratory work and to practice in the carpenter shop, incubator house and brooder house, and in the management, care and feeding of the fowls; the evenings to study, to meetings for discussion, etc. The Saturdays will be devoted chiefly to inspection excursions of the class to different poultry farms in New England. Special public lectures will occasionally be given. Opportunity is further offered to a limited number of students to supplement this special course of study by a year's practical training in the work of the college poultry plant.

The necessary expenses of the course to the pupils will be very moderate. The only tuition fees are in connection with the use of the carpenter shop, laboratories and incubator and brooder houses. For the course in each of these one dollar will be charged each pupil. A few dollars will be required for the purchase of reference books, note books and class room supplies, all of which are furnished at cost by the college bookstore. Board at the college dining hall is \$3 per week. Lodging during the four weeks of the course can be arranged for in several of the college buildings or in the village of Kingston, and the neighborhood, at from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per week. A special fee of five dollars will be charged pupils from outside the state of Rhode Island. Twenty-five to thirty dollars should cover the necessary expenses of a student while on the grounds. No entrance examination is required. Oral or written examinations will be given during and at the close of the course, and certificates will be awarded according to merit. The college is co-educational. Application should be made promptly to ensure enrollment, as the class will be limited in number to twenty students. Address

ARTHUR A. BRIGHAM,
Professor of Agriculture,
Kingston, R. I.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, Ph. D., President.

What It Costs to Keep a Hen.

Where one keeps but a few hens, and purchases his feed from the grocer, the expense nearly, if not quite, equals the value of the eggs produced. In scientific, systematic and economical feeding lies the profit in the poultry business, whether we are feeding for meat or eggs. To produce a ration that will carry a flock through the year, and at the smallest possible expense, requires considerable study, and very few there are who know just what the food consumed by their flock has really cost, or what its nutritive value has been.

A ration for laying hens should contain a considerable variety of grains, grasses and roots to tempt their appetites, and should be rich in egg forming properties, the nutritive ratio being about one to four. This can be produced with cut clover, bran, corn meal and middlings for a morning mash, and whole grain—corn, wheat, buckwheat, and as many more of the grains as can be obtained—for the evening meal, with the addition of raw cut bone twice a week. Beets, carrots and small potatoes cooked and added to the mash will greatly increase its appetizing qualities, and somewhat lessen the cost. Beets, carrots, and cabbage can also be fed raw to good advantage.

Of such food, a large hen will consume about one-fourth of a pound per day, and it should be made sufficiently bulky by the addition of clover and bran to the mash, so that this amount will give her at least two full crops. At the present prices of grain, and allowing that roots cost fifteen cents per bushel, a hen may be kept in confinement on the above ration at a cost of seventy-five cents per year. I have, by careful buying and judicious blending of the food products, kept hens satisfactorily at an average cost of fifty-six cents each per year.

I find buckwheat one of the best whole grain foods for hens. They never become cloyed on it, and it is a great egg producing grain. In experiments made in feeding during the past winter, where the evening feed had been wholly of corn, I found that the substitution of buckwheat materially increased the egg yield. Kaffir corn is a grain that should receive more attention from poultrymen. While its nutritive value is about the same as that of Indian corn, it is relished much better by fowls, and seems to produce more eggs. Where one raises his own grain, I prefer to feed both buckwheat and Kaffir corn, unthreshed, as working it out of the straw gives the hens exercise. Millet is highly recommended, and where it can be procured cheaply, is an excellent addition to the list of grains. In some sections of the west it is sold as low as thirty cents per bushel. I have used it only in an experimental way for young chicks, it being too high priced in this section to allow of its extensive use.

I prefer to feed but twice a day, especially during the winter, not only on account of the lessened labor, but because I deem it sufficient. If fed three times a day, the hens are apt to wait for their food, instead of scratching for it. Where the mash is fed in the morning they usually secure a full crop, and then attend to their duties on the nest and in the dust bath until they become hungry, when they will begin work in the scratching shed, endeavoring to find some of the stray kernels that were left from their last grain feed. Where hens are inclined to be lazy, it is a good plan to feed the mash or soft food at night, letting them work for their breakfast in the morning.

Where fowls are given free range, or confined in extra large, grass grown runs, and one has the land to produce nearly all the food required, it is possible to keep the expense down to thirty cents per annum, and this is the course to be pursued by those who would make a profit on ten cent eggs, and where hens are rightly managed they can be made to yield a good profit with eggs at this price during the summer season.—L. E. KEYSER, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

BROILERS FOR PROFIT, 50 cents.

Farm-Poultry Doctor, 50 cents.
Profitable Poultry Farming, 25 cents.
A Living From Poultry, 25 cents.
A Few Hens, monthly, one yr. 25 cents.
All the above for \$1.00. Address

MICHAEL K. ROYER, Hammondon, N. J.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

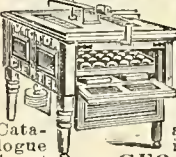
The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Do You Want Good

BARRED ROCK EGGS

from the winners of Hagerstown, Pawtucket, and Boston? \$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5. Stamp for circular. COLLINS POULTRY FARM, Pawtucket, R. I.

THE IMPROVED **VICTOR** INCUBATOR



Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free. GEO. ERTEL CO., Quincy, Ill.

GOLDTHWAITE'S Continental Poultry Food

A balanced ration, composed of six kinds of grain, Meat and Fish meal.

PRICE, \$1.50 PER HUNDRED LBS.

GREEN CUT BEEF BONE.

Price 2½ cts. per lb.; lots of 100 lbs., \$2. Grain and Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Samples free.

E. H. DOBLE & CO.,
West Quincy, Mass.

OUR 1899 MACKINTOSH



SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad out and send to us, state your height and weight, bust measure, length of garment from collar down back to waist line, and waist line to bottom of skirt; state color wanted and we will send you this Mackintosh by express C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and by far the greatest value you ever saw or heard of, pay your express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, \$2.95, and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is made of BLACK or BLUE genuine RAIN-LEY double texture, waterproof SERGE CLOTH, with fancy plaid lining, velvet collar, double detachable cape, extra full sweep cape and skirt, guaranteed latest style and finest tailor-made.

FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of everything in ladies' Mackintoshes, write for free Sample Book No. 85 C. ADDRESS, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

\$2.95

Is Meat the Best Egg Ration?

This question is asked by Mr. C. S. Valentine, in the *Country Gentleman* of July 28. He cites the opinion of one of the most practical poultry writers and editors (who averred that feeding meat produced more trouble and disease among his fowls than any other practice), and says that his own experience coincides with that of the editor. He says: "It is not a question whether or not meat brings eggs; one can run up the egg record at will by the use or disuse of meat. The question is, is the gain great enough to pay a profit after deducting the loss caused by over stimulation?" By "meat," Mr. Valentine wished to be understood to mean meat meal or dried scraps.

In the first place, I think he makes a mistake in confining himself to meat meal and dried scraps. If meat is to be fed at all, it is of the utmost importance that it should be fresh and untainted. Everybody knows that diseased or tainted meat is dangerous as a diet, almost invariably producing disorder and disease among the flock. I find that the cheapest form of meat for my fowls is green cut bone. I can always obtain a plentiful supply from my butcher, and at a very low cost, seldom over one-half cent per pound. With my bone cutter I can quickly prepare it. I always examine the bone (which by the way has more or less meat attached to it), very carefully, and reject any that is in the least tainted. After years of experience, I have yet to find the first case of disorder caused by its use. Nor do I consider it in any sense a stimulating food, as asserted by Mr. V. I may be wrong; if so, I am willing to be shown my error. I base my opinion on the fact that allowed free range, bugs, beetles and worms (all meat foods) form a considerable part of the diet of a fowl, on which it always thrives. I agree that green cut bone is almost identical, in its various elements, with bugs and worms; that they both contain the flesh, blood and bone existing in all organic life; and that one is no more injurious than the other; but I cannot admit for a moment that scraps and meat meal occupy the same class; and it is right here, I believe, that Mr. V. failed. I believe the scraps were responsible for the disorders mentioned, and not his system of feeding.

What are scraps, and how obtained? The majority of scraps are the products of soap factories or rendering establishments. At such places immense quantities of bone, meat, dead animals and offal are gathered together and deposited in a pile, until a sufficient quantity is obtained to fill an immense vat. If the weather is hot this reeking mass is often in all stages of decomposition, but as the extraction of fats is the chief object of the renderer, it does not injure their value. Once in the vat, the steam is turned on, and they are kept there until the grease is entirely extracted. The grease is skimmed off the top, the water drawn off at the bottom. The bones are separated and saved for fertilizer, and the residue, composed of shrunken muscles, skin and various fibers, is pressed into cakes called "scraps." Now, I ask, is this a fit food for fowls? Cooking disease, meat will not make it fresh. A man would not knowingly buy a sick chicken or a steak cut from a fever-stricken cow, and offer it (after being cooked) to his family. He would fear disease and sickness, and rightly, too, but this is just what those who feed scraps to their fowls do.

I want to say, that even if the scraps were perfectly free from disease, they would not be in the same class with green cut bone, bugs and worms—the one rich with life giving nutrients, salts, phosphates, lime and nitrogenous matter, the other a fibrous mass, with all the nutrients extracted; one containing every element found in egg, white, yolk and shell, in rich abundance, the other a limited amount of lime and other nutrients in very scant quantities. If green cut bone is substituted for scraps, and fed judiciously, no breeder need fear overstimulation or any disorder or disease resulting. JOHN I. DRAPER, in *Country Gentleman*.

A dozen well bred, active laying hens will bring in more dimes than two dozen broody or neglected ones will. If you have room and feed for but a dozen fowls, don't make the mistake of doubling the number; if you do you will be sorry, and so will the hens.—H. F. COX, in *Agriculturist*.

The War and Prosperity.

Now for the Cackling Times of Peace.

In no previous year can the breeder of thoroughbred fowls remember when the trade has been so affected by the agitation of the public mind. When war was declared there was a wholesale falling off in the thoroughbred demand. The revival, now that the papers no longer flourish their scare lines to draw the universal attention, will be only augmented beyond the usual, for the breeding has been on a smaller scale, the evils of neglect greater, and the crop will be short, and prices will move to a higher plane the moment that the scare is over.

I am in receipt of a letter from one of the prosperous breeders who says: "In no year have I advertised so much as this, and I have sold fewer birds." Is it not a natural consequence, since men have been reading the war news to the exclusion of all other matter? Yes; it is true the summer has been dull, but the season for the fall trade has opened better than for years, and I feel I do not risk reputation as a prophet in saying that the coming twelve months will show the best trade for years. I can only say for our firm that the orders booked for future delivery are the largest ever in our history, and the past summer the poorest. I believe I feel the public pulse as quickly as any breeder in the states for good or bad, and the fact that I am writing from experience should carry weight.

To those who feel that the past six months advertising has been a loss, I say: To retrieve it is to keep your advertisement going, for those to come will more than make your loss good. Fine bred chicks are like houses to let. If there are one hundred people for seventy-five houses, they are quickly let, and at all they are worth. If it be reversed, and seventy-five people have one hundred houses to inspect, they will make their own terms.

The beauty of the poultry business is, we can kill and sell as poultry meat and save ourselves from loss. No one has any excuse for breaking the market by selling the whole crop for breeding purposes, or for letting a few months when there is no demand give him the blues.

The trade has started for the best three years business the industry has ever known. New blood, new breeders, new Standard, and a general awakening to its importance, the study of the details, and absolute differences between breeds—all have their influence to keep in the front poultry culture, the grandest farm industry of our land. — I. K. FELCH, in *Country Gentleman*.

Points in Caponizing.

How to Succeed in Producing the Most Profitable Fat Stock the Farmer Can Raise.

I have just finished a job of caponizing seventy-eight cockerels. The majority of the birds were Brahmas, the rest Plymouth Rocks. The operation was somewhat easier in the case of the Plymouth Rocks, for the Brahmas being a larger bird, the gland is further from the surface. In the Brahma the incision requires to be made larger, and unless the wound is sewed up the intestines in some instances will escape, often resulting fatally.

Three birds out of the seventy-eight died in the hands of the operator. Two bled to death; the other died apparently through fear, or the violence of the shock. One of those that bled to death was too mature for the process, and the other joined his companion in the kitchen while a cloud obscured the sun. In both instances I had ruptured the dorsal artery.

For several years I have made large numbers of capons, and am convinced that the operation, if done to make capons, can neither be called easy nor simple. My efforts the first year resulted in more slips than capons; the second year, in more capons than slips, and now I make very few slips. I began by rushing, but have given up competing with time, and aim only at attaining satisfactory results. Notwithstanding all the instructions obtained from manuals, the operation requires the experience of years before it can be done with confidence and success. The location and conformation of the testicle differ considerably in individual birds. Sometimes it is thickly imbedded in membranous tissue;

sometimes it has grown fast to the kidneys and sacral artery; sometimes it is placed far up towards the lungs, and at other times deep in the abdominal cavity.

During the operation one is apt to injure or even kill the bird by rupturing the organs in the neighborhood of the gland. The consequences will be fatal if the kidney should be badly lacerated, a suprarenal capsule torn away, (this is a small organ located in the immediate neighborhood of testicle), the sacral artery burst, or sometimes even when the external muscles are cut. When the artery is broken the bird will die instantly; in other cases of malpractice it will live on for a few precarious days. One person told me that he had six of his "shrivel to death" within two weeks after the operation. This subsequent atrophy was due, no doubt, either to blood poisoning or injury to the urinary organs. The structural relation of the parts is sometimes so far from the normal that one is forced either to make a slip or kill the bird.

With proper instruments, bright sunshine, and the cockerel at the right age, the operation can not even then be considered simple. In the larger varieties, one cannot usually make sure work without practicing from both sides. To make poultry raising really profitable in the country districts, we must transform our surplus cockerels into capons. They pay better than any other fat stock the farmer can raise.—A. O. COSSAR, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.

Circulars Received.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Orr's Mills, N. Y.
VICTOR D. CANEDAY, Taylor's Falls, Minn.
EXCELSIOR POULTRY YARDS, Geo. M. Lefel, Springfield, Ohio.

INDIAN VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

TURKEY HILL FEED MIXER, Walter G. Pearson, Newburyport, Mass.

PIONEER CLOVER MEAL, The Bennett & Millett Co., Gouverneur, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, J. H. Doan, Gouverneur, N. Y.

PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE, Waverly Oaks Poultry Yards, Waverly, Mass.

IDEAL GREEN BONE CUTTERS, Chapman Mfg. Co., West Upton, Mass.

STAR INCUBATOR, Star Incubator and Brooder Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

"ILLINOIS" INCUBATOR, J. H. Jones, Streator, Ill.

413

Entries in the "American Class," and my White Wyandottes won the "GRAND SPECIAL" offered for the "TEN HIGHEST SCORING BIRDS OF EITHER VARIETY IN THIS CLASS."

THOMPSON'S

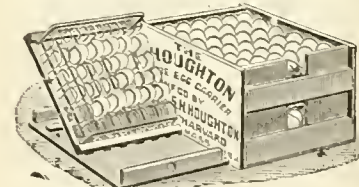
strain of Stay White White Wyandottes have good yellow legs, red eyes, and they stay white. I have had males running in breeding yards all summer that are perfectly white to date. 300 cockerels and pullets for sale; also, the breeders used this season.

J. H. THOMPSON,

13 Emerson St.,

Haverhill, Mass.

HOUGHTON'S WIRE EGG CARRIER.



Patent applied for.

The latest and best for shipping fresh eggs to market. Send stamp for circular and price list to SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON, 10 N. Harvard, Mass., U. S. A.

Strong, Vigorous Cockerels

from heavy laying strains of W. Wyandottes and B. Plymouth Rocks, \$2 each. Eggs in season. Address, SEEKONK POULTRY FARM, Box 20, Seekonk, Mass.

Wm. E. Morgan, Prop.

KEYSTONE DEHORNING CLIPPERS

The Quiet, Orderly, Gentle and Safe animal is the one that has been dehorned. It means animal comfort and that means animal profit. This knife cuts clean, no crushing or bruising. It is quick, causes least pain. Strong and lasting. Fully warranted. Highest awards World's Fair. Send for free circulars and prices before buying. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

A Poultry Proverb:
Cold Hens Never Lay

Poultry-Houses that are lined with

Cabot's Insulating



are wind and frost proof. A scientific insulator, ten times as warm as rosin paper, and costs only about one cent a foot. Indestructible by decay or vermin, and antiseptic. Incomparably the warmest sheathing made.

Send for Samples and Circulars.

Samuel Cabot, 70 Battery March St., Boston, Mass.

Keeps him in.
Keeps others out.

HORSE-HIGH

With our Duplex Automatic Fence Machine you can make 100 styles of fence at the rate of 60 rods a day. Every rod of it will possess the three leading attributes made prominent in this ad. Makes a perfect general purpose fence at 18c. per rod. Poultry fence 19c. per rod. Rabbit-proof fence

for nurseries, orchards, etc., 16c. per rod, and a good hog fence for 12c. per rod. Plain, coiled spring and barbed wire to farmers at wholesale price. Get our free catalogue before buying wire or fencing.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 32, Ridgeville, Ind.
PIG-TIGHT

DECKER'S NOVELTY LEG BANDS.

for poultry and pigeons. Permanent success: five years in use; a beautiful band for the show room; whitening and a damp cloth will make them shine like burnished silver; large space for marking. Bridgeport, Conn.—It is the only band I have had that is sure to stay on. — WILLIAM E. HOWES. When ordering mention breed. Price, 25 cts. per doz.; 40 cts. for two doz.; \$1.25 per 100. Send for cir. W. J. DECKER & CO., Cresskill, N. J.

CLEANED AND FILLED
in a Minute.

The latest, cheapest and best. See the name. Just what you want. Any poultry supply dealer—or direct from—

ATSATT BROS.,
Mattapoisett, Mass.
Send for Circulars.

ORR'S CLEAR GRIT.

Standard for quality. 100 lbs. 75 cts.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 1, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

SEND 50 CENTS Cut this ad. out, send to us and we will send you this GUITAR by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office, and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent Our Special Offer Price, \$2.95, less 50 cts. or \$2.45 and express charges. THIS IS A REGULAR \$6.00 GENUINE TROUBADOUR MAHOGANY FINISH GUITAR, highly polished, beautiful inlaying around sound-hole, American patent head, best nickel-plated tail-piece, powerful and sweet toned, extra set of genuine Glendon strings and a Guekert book of chords which teaches anyone how to play.

Write for free musical instrument and organ and piano catalogue. We sell Violins at \$1.75 and up. Mandolins \$2.95 and up. Banjos \$1.24 and up. Organs \$22.00 and up. Pianos \$125.00 and up. Everything at lowest wholesale prices, and all subject to examination before paying. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor)

THE TURKEY HILL FEED MIXER

ALL SIZES.

Reduced in Price and Improved in Quality.

Mr. Hunter's comment—"I believe this to be a thoroughly good machine."

W. G. PEARSON,
Newburyport, Mass.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS?

COX'S THOROUGHbred

Barred Ply. Rocks

Are as good as the best,—strong, healthy, vigorous, nicely barred, farm raised birds, selected year by year for eggs for eight years. Cockerels, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

H. F. COX, Sabbath Rest, Pa.

—200—

W. Wyandotte and S. C. W. Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets, for sale. Choice Vigorous Birds, had free range. Cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5; Pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. Write your wants. My aim is to please. Orders filled after October 15th.

R. H. HOLMES,
West Redding, Conn.

Buying a Farm.

That a good many people are thinking of buying or renting farms and moving into the country, is evident from the numerous letters coming to our desk asking questions about farms, and asking advice about them. There is no doubt but that there are plenty of opportunities to buy farms, although, so far as our knowledge extends, opportunities to rent farms are comparatively few.

There seems to be a constant succession of farms coming into the market, and farm properties are now as low as they are likely to be. The greater demand for these properties, and the buying them and taking them out of the market, will decrease the supply, and a decreasing supply always has a tendency to stiffen prices. One letter now before us asks about a farm of four or five acres, and if it would be sufficiently large for a man and his wife to get a living upon. Much would depend upon the farm, and much, also, upon the man and his wife. Generally speaking, small farms are better; at the same time, four or five acres is pretty small for a farm. We know of a farmer who makes a good living off of two acres, but he is an expert fruit grower, and so plans his two acres that he has a succession of small fruits of the choicest quality, and gets good prices for his products from regular customers.

An important aid to life on a farm is a good cow, hence we would advise anyone buying a farm to get one large enough to have some pasture attached, and then keep a cow. With a cow and a good garden, plus the eggs and poultry for the table, the grocer's and butcher's bills will be substantially reduced, and that is an important consideration. One of the important points in living on a farm is that one doesn't spend much money. A farmer may not make much money, but if his expenses are proportionately small he is as well, possibly better off, than the man in the city. The writer knows men whose weekly wages are \$15 to \$20 a week, which may seem large to some young men in the country, but if those wages have all to go to paying rent, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the coal bill, clothing, etc., wherein is the man of good wages better off?

This, however, is a digression from what we started to write. The busy editor cannot undertake a real estate business, and cannot find farms for these inquirers. There are men in the real estate business who make that their business, and we would advise anyone wishing to buy or rent a farm to go to a regular real estate agent or agents in search of what he wants. If one wanted dry goods he would go to a dry goods store, if he wanted groceries he would go to a grocer. Similarly, if one wants real estate, he should go to a real estate dealer in search of it. There are excellent opportunities to buy farms all up and down the country. Generally speaking, the farms near a large city are higher priced, and the farms back in the country are lower in price. When one goes a considerable distance back in the country, he finds some phenomenally low prices. For example, when we were in New Hampshire a few weeks ago, a farm of about ninety acres, with a fine looking two story house, good barn and outbuildings, was pointed out to us which had been sold this year for \$1500. The buildings alone would cost twice that to build, and as they were apparently in good repair and would remain in usable condition for years, one can see that this New Hampshire farm was a great bargain. It was about one hundred miles from Boston, within a mile of a railway station; indeed, the railroad runs through the farm, and a pleasant little river also runs through the farm, a portion of the land being river intervals. We mentioned some little time ago a nice little farm adjoining that of Weber Bros., in Wrentham, which could be bought for \$2600. We recently saw a farm of about fifty acres sold for \$3400, but a cow, horse, mowing machine, wagons, farm tools, etc., were included, so that the farm itself would probably be considered as sold for about \$3000. It was only three-quarters of a mile from a fine large town, with schools, churches, public library, etc.; and one of the state normal schools is located there, railway station a mile distant, and less than twenty-five miles to Boston. One of the decided advantages of this farm was the fruit on it,

there being perhaps fifty apple trees of choice varieties of fruit, which would themselves pay the interest on the purchase price.

There are many such opportunities all about, and one only needs to look about to find them. The editor of this paper spent many dollars and days traveling over eastern Massachusetts in search of the farm he wanted before he finally found it; and while it may be more satisfactory to so travel about and search for the place one wants, still, in the long run it is wiser and more economical to go to a real estate agent.

Very small farms, too, are undesirable. It is much better to have a little more room than you want than to be cramped for room, and generally speaking, ten or a dozen acres can be bought as low as four or five, and there are many reasons why the ten or a dozen acres will be more satisfactory. Even should there be no regular pasture on the place, a couple of acres in one corner can be fenced off for pasture purposes, and is equally good then for the growing chickens to roam over.

We are glad to see this increased interest in farm buying and in farm life. It is a healthy sign, hence should be encouraged.

Green Cut Bone.

Very few men would hesitate to invest five cents to increase the production of eggs from a single hen, and the man who keeps a hundred hens and will invest five dollars in a bone mill, will always be able to furnish his hens with the best egg food ever fed. One of these bone mills will cut green bones, to which adheres some flesh and ligaments, into shavings which a hen can swallow easily. These bones may be bought of the butcher in the nearest town for a cent or two a pound, and two ounces to every hen every week is sufficient for every purpose.

Green bones are full of the very kind of nutriment that the laying hen needs. They contain carbonate of lime, six to seven per cent; phosphate of lime, fifty-eight to sixty-three per cent; phosphate of magnesia, one to two per cent; fluoride of calcium, two per cent, and animal matter twenty-five to thirty per cent, the remainder of their weight being water.

It takes but a few minutes to cut enough bones for one hundred hens, and there is no combination of feeds that will stimulate egg production as this one will.

Where fresh green bones cannot be got, the dry bones that may be picked up on almost any farm, may be broken and crushed with but little trouble, and will be found valuable, but not so much so as the green ones, as the animal matter has disappeared from them.

No matter if the hens do have the run of the farm. There are many farms where chickens have been kept so long that lime-stones and other egg forming materials have been used up, and this must be supplied or eggs cannot be produced. All grains have a small quantity of lime in them, but not enough to furnish egg shell material for a hen that is laying regularly. — *Farmer's Voice.*

Poultry Notes.

Do not keep a hen during the winter unless there is a fair prospect that she will pay her way, at least. Stunted chickens should be sold or eaten, and only the largest and most vigorous should be kept after cold weather begins.

The best way to make fowls profitable is to keep them busy all the time. Feed them grain where the grass is high, or throw it among straw, so they must hunt it out.

Watch the moulting hens, and keep those that begin to moult earliest; they are the ones that will lay during the winter, and if of sitting breeds, sit earliest in the spring.

Send fowls to market in clean packages, and pack them so the fowls will present an attractive appearance when the package is opened.

Feed fowls that are being fattened for market four or five times a day, but do not feed them more than they will eat each time.

Save all the small potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage or other vegetables, for the poultry during the winter.

The question of profit and loss in poultry keeping depends largely on care or carelessness. — *Farmer's Voice.*

What Variety of Hens Shall We Keep?

This is a question so frequently asked, but never answered. No one breed will meet all the requirements. If eggs are what is principally desired, the great majority of poultrymen will name the White Leghorn. There may be some other breeds that will produce a few more eggs, but other considerations will probably turn the choice to the Leghorn nearly every time. The Hamburg may lay a few more eggs, but they are smaller, and consequently of less value per dozen. The Black Minorca is an excellent layer, but of very little account when wanted for the table — worth much less than the Leghorn, and this always has to be taken into account, as a good many have to go to market, whether they are kept principally for eggs or not. The Barred Plymouth Rock is a very popular all purpose fowl. On all poultry farms probably, the White Leghorn or Barred Plymouth Rock will be found four times out of five, which would certainly indicate that the choice lay between these two; but it makes much less difference what the breed is than it does what care they receive. If they are crowded into too small pens they will be unprofitable, whatever the breed. If their condition in regard to lice is neglected, there will be a loss every time. We hear of men undertaking to keep poultry on a large scale, and soon discarding it as unprofitable, more frequently than in almost anything else undertaken, and in nine cases out of ten they are driven out of the business by lice. Lice are the most serious drawback to the poultry business, but they can be kept in check, and the poultry kept in a healthy condition, but it requires more care and vigilance than the majority of people are willing to give. — *Maine Farmer.*

MARKET REVIEW.

Eggs.—Eggs are a little stiffer with the cooler weather, and the best western are quoted at 15@15½c, with Michigan and Indiana steady at 16@17c. Refrigerator eggs are in fair demand at 14@15c. Fresh eastern are firm at 18@19c, with nearby and fancy quoted at 20@23c; jobbing prices 1@2c higher. The stock in cold storage has been reduced about 2,000 cases, and is now 105,067 cases, as compared with 77,618 at the corresponding time a year ago.

Poultry.—The market is steady, and the best stuff is firm and selling better. Good small broilers and roasters are in good demand, but medium chickens of four to six pounds move slow. Iced turkeys are in moderate supply, and doing better at 10@11½c; frozen, 13c. Fresh chickens are a shade lower at 15@18c; western iced, 10@12c; northern fowls, 12@13c; western iced firm at 11c. Green ducks, 10@11c.

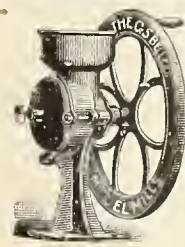
"Sanitas"

is an absolutely non-poisonous disinfectant, and is necessary to produce healthy birds. "Sanitas" disinfecting powder should be freely sprinkled in the yards and used as a whitewash. It destroys lice and prevents disease.

How to have thoroughly sanitary surroundings is told in a pamphlet by Kingzett, the eminent English chemist. Price 10 cents. Every household should contain this little help to comfortable living. It will be sent FREE to subscribers of this paper. Write

THE SANITAS CO. (Ltd.),

636 to 642 West 55th Street, New York City.
Disinfectant and Embrocation Manufacturers.



THE MODEL MILL.

A Hand Mill for grinding Grain, Dry Bones, Shells, etc., for Feeding Chickens, etc.
3 Sizes, Wt. 20, 34 and 62 lbs.
The most Rapid Grinding, the most durable and the Cheapest Mill Made.
If your dealer don't keep it, address The C. S. Bell Co., Hillsboro, Ohio, U. S. A.

LIVE POULTRY Wanted.

Top prices for large hens and chickens. Coops furnished.
W. J. SWIFT, Jr., Boston, Mass.
118 Commerce St.,

Have you ever thought how, at a little expense, you might fix up some of your old buildings, prevent leaky roofs, make warm your sheds, barns, hen-houses, hotbeds, and green-houses? *Neponset Waterproof Red Rope Fabric*, for roofing and side-covering, will do the business. It is frost-proof and water-proof. It takes the place of back plaster in dwellings, and shingles and clapboards on outbuildings. Very much cheaper. Costs only one cent per square foot at the factory, with the necessary nails and tin caps for putting it on.

For inside lining *Neponset Black Building Paper* is serviceable and economical.



Full particulars and samples free. Write F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. For sale by Dealers in Hardware, Lumber, and Building Supplies.

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS

Won 67 prizes at Fall River, New London, Buffalo and Boston. Our stock consists of Buff Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Rhode Island Reds, Barred P. Rocks and White Leghorns; also Buff, Black, and White Cochins Bantams. We have about 2,000 birds, old and young. If there is anything wanted write, and see what we can do for you.
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

GAMES AND GAME BANTAMS.

We breed and import choicest prize winning strains at our

Sheomet Poultry Yards.

Cochins, White Polish, Ornamental Bantams, etc. Sittings of eggs. Catalogue sent on request.

PIERCE BROS., Winchester, N. H.

PIONEER CLOVER MEAL



Will be made from the very finest quality of clover hay that could be grown. Every bit of the clover hay we will use was cut when the "sun shone," and cured so as to retain the natural green color.

THE GREEN COLOR

of our Pioneer Clover Meal is to be secured only through the most careful and painstaking methods of cutting, curing and storing the hay. Our pains and care will be well repaid by the increased value of our Pioneer Clover Meal, as it will thus supply fowls with clover hay that is "green as grass."

PIONEER CLOVER MEAL

Will make hens lay in the winter when everything else fails, because it supplies them with the best egg materials. Our Pioneer Clover Meal has been endorsed by all the leading poultry editors and writers.

OUR NEW MACHINERY

Is grinding Pioneer Clover Meal finer than ever before. It is now as fine as the finest middlings. Send in your order early so as to avoid delay. Book and sample free. Freight rates are very low—100 lbs. to Boston, 25c; Chicago, 26c., etc. Prices 50 lbs. \$1; 100 lbs. \$2.

THE BENNETT & MILLETT CO., Gouverneur, N. Y.

Plainville Farm RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Having put my best hens in large runs with clover knee high, can furnish choice eggs for fall sitting at \$2 for 15; incubator eggs \$6 per 100; have a fine lot of choice R. I. Reds, and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale which have free run of 50 acres meadow.
HENRY A. HOLCOMB, New Bedford, Mass.

A SURPLUS.

We have a large number of B. P. Rock cockerels we must dispose of before winter. They are good well bred stock, and will weigh about 5 lbs. each. Will sell them now at \$1.50 each; or 3 for \$3. Also have a few hens and pullets. Incubator eggs, \$3 per 100. Send for catalogue.
W. A. CONGDON, Waterman, Ill.

FARM-POULTRY PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT CLUB.

In this department all published matter pertaining to the Experiment Club and its work will appear. We want every member to feel perfectly free to ask questions and make suggestions. Discussions of topics suggested to members by their own record sheets are especially desired.

The New Experiment Club.

Applications for membership in the new club, which begins work this month, are coming in steadily. We have received from many congratulatory letters on the work of the club, and expressing their approval and pleasure at beginning the new club year October first. We believe in doing things as they should be done, and as the poultryman's year properly begins then, the records should start at that time.

Some have notified us of their intention to join the club as soon as their birds get to laying. That is not what we want. We want you to start your record now, whether the birds are laying or not. It is full year accurate records we are after, and not record breaking egg yield reports. Join us now, and begin your new year right.

We are pleased to note that many of our old members will go on with us for the new year. That shows that they believe in record keeping and in the club. We hope that all of our old members who have kept individual hen records will take advantage of our offer to supply blanks for that purpose, and go in for the special prizes offered. Don't hesitate because you think it too much trouble to keep an individual hen record. It will pay you to keep one. By so doing you learn which are the drones in the flock, and can weed them out; and you also learn which are your best layers, and need breed only from such.

Full particulars about the new club will be found in September 1st FARM-POULTRY. If you have not sent in your application for membership it is not too late to send it now. Send along your application, and be ready to hand in your October report the first of November.

Totals and Averages for August.

Compiled from Reports of Members of the Experiment Club.

(Fractions are approximate).

	No. hens.	Eggs.	Average.
Barred P. Rocks,	807	7606	9 1-2
White P. Rocks,	102	948	9 1-3
White Wyandottes,	415	3537	8 1-2
Silver Wyandottes,	21	198	9 1-2
Buff Wyandottes,	26	385	15 —
Golden Wyandottes,	60	643	10 2-3
White Wonders,	66	421	6 1-3
Cornish Indian Games,	4	13	3 1-4
S. C. White Leghorns,	594	5294	9 —
S. C. Brown Leghorns,	504	5745	11 2-5
R. C. White Leghorns,	12	84	7
Buff Leghorns,	8	96	12
Dominique Leghorns,	5	38	7 3-5
Black Leghorns,	12	123	10 1-4
Black Minorcas,	20	261	13 +
Aneonas,	12	39	3 1-4
Black Langshans,	24	222	9 1-4
Light Brahmas,	68	465	6 5-6
Buff Cochins,	13	69	5 1-3
Mixed varieties,	867	9865	11 1-3
Crosses,	310	3307	10 2-3
Grades,	16	177	11 +
Mongrels,	150	1331	8 3-4
Grand totals,	4116	40867	9 3-4

The general average egg yield is lower this month, as many of the fowls reported are moulting.

One member writes:—"Birds are all in moult, and some are nearly naked. I suppose this poor month, coupled with the frosted combs in January, leaves me no chance to be well up in the list as an egg producer, but am learning every day and from every edition of Experiment Club notes, and shall certainly finish out the year."

We are glad to know that this member will finish out the year, and we hope that he will also enter a pen or more in the new club. He is wrong in thinking that his report shows a poor month. With fowls all in heavy moult an average of 12½ eggs per hen for the month is good work.

Several of our members, like the one just quoted, seem a little discouraged because their birds do not show so good an egg record since they began to moult. If our fowls have been giving us good returns in eggs until moulting time, we should not be discouraged or begrudge them a well earned rest from egg producing while they get their dressmaking done against the winter season.

A singular coincidence occurred in the reports for August. A member in New Hampshire keeps twenty-two mixed hens, and a New Jersey member also has twenty-two mixed hens. Both members are feeding practically the same ration. The New Hampshire hens laid 174 eggs during the month, and the New Jersey hens 175. Both members killed off about the same number of old hens during the month.

A Black Minorca member calls our attention to the fact that in six months his seven Minorcas have laid 797 eggs, an average of about 19 eggs per hen per month. This is good laying, but if he will read the September 15th Experiment Club he will find that some pens of American varieties equaled his record, and a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks went him one better.

One of our New Jersey members says:—"I smile when I read about so few hens to an acre, and glance out of my window where 322 hens and chicks are as busy as bees within a space of 60 x 150 feet, and the hens returning egg records each month that are above the general average of the club."

Why not tell the other members how you do it? We would be pleased to have a brief story of how your flock is housed and cared for in such limited space.

Experiment Club Notes.

One of our Pennsylvania members complains that he has lost a good many chickens by foxes. We know that in his section it is considered almost criminal to shoot a fox, but if we were troubled as he has been, we should kill every fox we found prowling about our poultry houses. We know of no law to prevent a man from shooting a chicken thief when he catches one in the act. We keep a gun ready loaded for both four and two legged chicken thieves, and if occasion arises we intend to use it.

A Canada member says: "Nothing like wheat for growing chicks. They feather quicker and grow better on wheat than any other grain. Hot weather does not seem to affect the egg supply when wheat is fed steadily."

Several members have asked us if they give all the points we want in their reports. The reports of these members are well kept, and give a good deal of information about their flocks. "All we want," well, there is hardly any limit to that when it comes to reliable information as to how our members are managing their fowls. We want to know everything that you think will be of interest, and we want it boiled down into the smallest number of words that will convey the meaning intelligently.

"Have tried feeding all whole grain, but do not like it. It may do for a lazy man, but is not best for a good egg supply. On and after date 1 feed a morning mash made of two parts bran, one part middlings, one part oats, and one part corn, with a little meat meal. Oats and corn are ground together."

A Georgia member writes that she has had ill luck with her flock, and asks: "Do you not think I had best withdraw from the club, as I have only these few to report?" No, indeed, we want you to continue with us. If only the successful members stay with us we shall have only one side of the matter. Oftentimes there is more to be learned from those who are having "poor luck" than from those who are more successful. It is very true and very human that "we learn most from the mistakes we make."

Do not get discouraged because fowls that have been laying well until now, begin to

rest a bit. It is not in the natural order of things for "biddy" to keep shelling out eggs daily for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. She has to have time to rest up a bit, and just now is busy getting a new winter dress. Did you ever notice that when one of the gentler sex gets the dressmaking fever that other things about the house have to take a back seat? Mrs. Hen has the feminine instinct.

"Had a hen sick for some time; was droopy and light as a feather. Examined her, and found that the upper part of her beak had grown so that she could not pick up her food well. Cut extra growth off, and shaped beak as nearly natural as possible. She is now well and lively, eats well, and seems as bright and healthy as any of the others."

Ustilago Madis, Again.

"My experience the past year with soft shelled eggs may be of interest to other members of the club. Some time ago a writer in FARM-POULTRY recommended a homeopathic dose of a long named remedy (ustilago madis) which I could not find in the local drug stores, and finally sent to Detroit without success, then I began to look the matter up. I found that it was common everyday corn smut, or ergot of corn. I made a solution of it by putting a liberal quantity in a small vial and filling with alcohol.

"Now whenever I find a soft shelled egg in the pen, in goes four or five drops of this solution in the drinking water, and that is the end of soft shelled eggs for some time. Should any other members of the club be troubled by getting soft shelled eggs, when they have plenty of oyster shells before the fowls all the time, I would like to have them try this remedy, and report the results.

B. G."

Another Letter from Australia.

Mr. Editor:—I was much interested in Mr. Cushman's letters and your replies thereto in FARM-POULTRY, June, '97 and '98, on "Hens vs. Pullets." It is certainly a question of vital importance to poultry breeders, especially those who go in principally for egg production, as to what is the most profitable age to get rid of the hens. I hope some definite deductions will be obtainable from the valuable statistics your Experiment Club is collecting. It has occurred to me that both Mr. Cushman and yourself have overlooked one very important factor in the case, viz.: that while the hens have to be fed only twelve months for twelve months laying, the pullet have to be debited with about eighteen months feeding for their first year's laying; so that while the latter lay more eggs, (and probably eggs of a higher market value), it does not necessarily follow that they bring in the greater cash return,—or, to put it in another way, the cost of production of the pullet at a laying age has to be set against the value of the eighteen months old hen as a basis of capital. I would very much like to see this threshed out in your columns.

I am hoping to see a money value column added to your Experiment Club figures, showing the value of eggs each month, and the

CLOSING OUT

All my Blue Barred Rocks, prize winners and all, as I shall breed my strain of STAY WHITE Wyandottes exclusively hereafter. Here's a chance to buy specimens for which good offers have been refused with all their progeny. Sold in lots of 10 or 25 if desired.

J. H. THOMPSON,

13 Emerson St., Haverhill, Mass.

LEGHORNS, BUFF P. ROCK'S.

5 years record on Leghorns at N. Y., not equaled by any breeder living. 75 hens at \$1 each, and males at \$2. BUFF ROCKS bred from 1st prize N. Y. and Boston winners at right prices.

E. P. SHEPHERD,

Box 2. CROTON FALLS, N. Y.

740 Silk Prince Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, LAUGHING CAMERA, Prize Puzzles, New Games, Magical Illusions &c. Finest Sample Book of CARDS. Biggest list of Visiting and Hidden Name Premiums All for 2c. stamp. OHLIO CARD CO., Cadiz, Ohio.

HALLOCK'S PEKIN DUCKS

"Are among the first on the market, are sought for by the trade, command the highest prices, and give best of satisfaction in every way." And 'tis the same story in the show room—the proof is the long string of blue ribbons they've won at New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., and other shows. Breeders are now ready at money saving prices. A free booklet gives the particulars.

A. J. HALLOCK,

Box B.

Speonk, L. I., N. Y.



FREE!

I've just published a bright little booklet, "About My White Leghorns." If you're interested in White Leghorns I want you to have a copy of it. 'Tis free, and 'tis worth sending for.

GEO. L. GEIBEL,

Box 75.

Danbury, Conn.

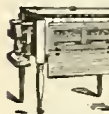
A Laying Hen

is a money maker. My

BARRED PLYM. ROCKS

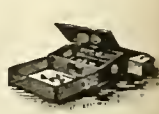
are scientifically mated and bred for egg production. Catalogue free.

A. W. McALLUM, Sibley, Iowa.



THE

PROFIT



to be derived from the poultry business, and many things of value to poultry men, together with a full description of the MONITOR INCUBATOR, is contained in large catalogue. Send 4 cents in stamps. THE MONITOR CO., Moodus, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

I know of no fowl possessing so many points of superiority for the poultry raiser or practical farmer as the White Wyandotte. I have some fine practical birds for sale, old and young; no eggs. Send for circular.

Box 1.

Or's Mills, N. Y.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

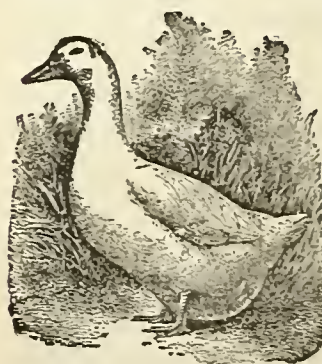
At the recent New York State Fair, my Barred Plymouth Rocks won 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet and 1st pen, in competition with birds from four states. At Watertown, N. Y., the next week they won every prize offered.

40 grand young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Also White P. Rocks, Buff Leghorns, and Pekin Ducks.

M. S. GARDNER,

Jefferson Co.

Philadelphia, N. Y.



Imperial PEKIN DUCKS

—AT—

MAPLE FARM DUCK YARDS.

2500 breeding birds on hand, all carefully selected from many thousands. The largest and best birds on this continent. Birds not akin from forty different yards. Eggs in season, fertility guaranteed. Order early to secure birds. My book, "Natural and Artificial Duck Culture," with each order for birds or eggs. See what the Boston marketmen say about our birds. Send for illustrated catalogue.

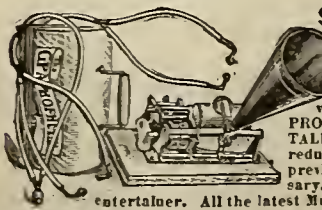
THE MONARCH INCUBATOR

still ahead; send for catalogue.

JAMES RANKIN, So. Easton, Mass.

SEA SHELLS

best grade for poultry feed. Best and cheapest shells known \$1.25 bbl.—5 bbl. at \$1. Dis. in quantity. Sample, 2c. F. P. KNOWLES, Guilford, Conn.



\$10.00

To \$30.00

and expenses

can be EVERY

made

with our NEW

PROVED GRAMOPHONE

TALKING MACHINE. Price

reduced to \$10.00. No

previous experience neces-

sary. A wonder as a home

entertainer. All the latest Music, Songs, Speeches

or your own voice. Complete Outfit, consisting of Machine with

automatic spring motor which runs 2 records with one winding.

Hearing Tubes, Concert Horn, 12 Musical or Talking Records,

large size Show Bills, Admission Tickets, Etc., for \$15.25.

An opportunity to make BIG MONEY EASY giving public entertain-

ments. Just the thing for Church and Sunday-school

entertainments. Anyone can operate them. Send for

FREE Catalogue of Gramophones, Records, Etc. with hundreds

of testimonials from those who are making big money with our

Gramophone Outfits, or, by sending ONE DOLLAR we will

send the outfit by express C. O. D., subject to examination,

balance payable when received. Address:

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO, ILL

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

value of eggs laid by the various breeds, as it is quite probable that some of the numerically poorer breeds may beat their swifter relatives when it comes to the test of the "almighty dollar."

On several occasions I have noticed rather incredulous mention in your paper of a hen laying more than one egg a day. I had undoubted proof some years ago of a common hen (a Spanish cross) laying two eggs, not only the day, but within a couple of hours, and, in fact, without leaving the nest. This occurred not only once, but several times.

I must again congratulate you upon the success of your Experiment Club. It was a great idea, and is being well carried out, and notwithstanding the great distance and the difference in climate, your subscribers here fully appreciate the work you are doing, and the arrival of your paper is anxiously looked for.

C. K. H.

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.

It seems to us that the cost of the pullet at laying age, and the cost of the yearling hen, (with twelve months laying and feeding deducted), is about the same. You could scarcely buy eighteen months old hens as cheaply as you could raise pullets to laying maturity. Approximately, we can say that it costs forty cents each for our pullets at a laying age, say six or seven months. We could not get decent yearlings for anything like that price, and could we get them we should not know that they were of good laying stock. Some one has to raise the pullets, and we prefer to raise our own layers when possible. When we raise them we know that they have been properly fed, and we run little risk of being disappointed when the time comes for them to turn out eggs. The way we figure it, the cockerels we raise with the pullets more than pay us for all the eggs and food used in hatching and rearing the whole flock to the age of six months, so that our pullets at laying age practically represent net profit.

We have learned by experience that we can depend on home reared early pullets to supply us with eggs when eggs are bringing top prices. We do not quite agree with the New Hampshire gentleman who says:—"I had rather raise eggs costing six cents, and get twelve and one-half cents for them, than raise eggs costing twelve and one-fourth cents, and get thirty cents a dozen for them."

Our winter eggs do not cost us twice as much as our summer ones, but even if they did, we believe we should try to capture that extra five cents profit on the dozen. So long as we keep fowls through the winter we have to feed them, and it costs about as much to winter an idle hen as it does to winter a laying one. If we figure the cost of wintering the summer layer, (and if she is to lay all summer she is bound to be idle a good share of the winter), we find that our summer eggs are costing us not far from the cost of the winter eggs. In the use of the terms, summer and winter, we do not mean the exact division made by the almanac; using the terms as we have, we practically divide the year into two seasons, winter including a share of the autumn, and summer likewise borrowing from the spring.

As winter eggs pay us the creamy profits, and as we know that our early pullets are to be depended on for said winter eggs, we aim to have a large percentage of pullets in our flock. This does not by any means mean that we do not winter yearlings, or that yearlings do not give us good returns. We aim to dispose of a sufficient number of the oldest hens each year to make room for the supply of winter layers; we also try to keep a sufficient number of yearlings to supply us with eggs when the early pullets begin letting up and getting broody, which they do just about the time when eggs begin to drop in price and the hatching season comes on. If it came to a question of room, and we had a number of early pullets and of yearlings, and had to dispose of some of them, the hens would be the ones we should part with. We have not been troubled that way yet. When it comes to eggs for hatching, we have had just as good chicks out of eggs of well matured pullets as we ever had or expect to have out of eggs from hens. We do not believe that it pays to make a practice of keeping hens over a third winter, and we do it only in exceptional cases where the hen is a specially fine breeder. In

most cases the room the two year old occupies is better than her company, provided we can fill it with a good pullet or yearling. So far as mortality goes, we have found the death rate quite as high among the yearlings as among pullets.

We should like to add a money value column to our club figures, and would be pleased if members would make note of the prices received for eggs on their reports. There are many difficulties in the way of making up a satisfactory money value list. In most cases with us eggs are eggs, and large and small fetch about the same price per dozen. Then, too, the price varies a great deal in different parts of our great nation. At the present time in the state of Massachusetts fresh eggs range from twelve to thirty-five cents per dozen, according to the location and the demand. Good reliable eggs, though, can be counted on to average about thirty cents in our cities during this month.

So far as the value of eggs laid by different varieties goes, it would be a difficult matter to determine. Our Cochins editor claims that Buff Cochins furnish him with winter eggs at less cost than some American varieties. He thinks that the Cochins eat less, and are easier cared for, and supply very nearly as many eggs when the price is up. He depends on yearlings and March and early April pullets for the winter egg supply.

On p. 321, Sept. 15 F-P., we gave an individual hen record of one of our members, showing that two of his hens laid more than their usual quota of eggs on two separate days. He thinks that it is not an unusual occurrence for a hen to lay more than one egg in a day, and adds that if more people would keep individual hen records we should get some valuable information on that question.

Shows to Occur.

[Secretaries of Show Associations please note errors or omissions, and forward corrections.—ED.]

New England States.

Nov. 29—Dec. 2, Brockton, Mass. C. H. Pope, Sec'y.
Nov. 30—Dec. 2, Amesbury, Mass. E. J. Graves, Sec'y.
Dec. 5—10, Hartford, Conn. F. M. Merritt, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—9, Clinton, Mass. E. J. Harris, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—9, So. Framingham, Mass. C. H. B. Chapin, S'y.
Dec. 7—10, Fall River, Mass. John Crowther, Sec'y.
Dec. 13—16, Milford, Mass. W. H. Pyne, Sec'y.
Dec. 13—16, New London, Ct. C. H. C. Pitman, Sec'y.
Dec. 13—16, Worcester, Mass. Thos. Leavitt, Jr., S'y.
Dec. 14—17, R. I. Poultry Ass'n, River Point, R. I. H. S. Babcock, Sec'y, Providence, R. I.
Dec. 19—24, Fitchburg, Mass. Edw. B. Curtis, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—22, Rockingham, Vt. N. L. Divoll, Sec'y.
Dec. 27—30, Haverhill, Mass. G. G. Greenman, S'y.
Dec. 27—29, Barre, Vt. C. W. McMillan, Jr., Sec'y.
Dec. 28—31, New Haven, Ct. M. S. Kirkwood, Sec'y.
Jan. 3—6, Essex, Mass. A. W. Tyler, Sec'y.
Jan. 3—6, Worcester, Mass. C. A. Ballou, Sec'y.
Jan. 3—6, Peabody, Mass. A. W. Tyler, Sec'y.
Jan. 4—6, Danbury, Conn. Fred Borman, Sec'y.
Jan. 10—13, Milford, N. H. E. B. Burns, Sec'y.
Jan. 11—14, Lynn, Mass. W. F. Craig, Sec'y.
Jan. 19—23, Boston, Mass. Arthur R. Sharp, Sec'y, Taunton, Mass.

Middle States.

Nov. 25—26, Johnstown, N. Y. H. J. Quilhot, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—9, Troy, N. Y. W. T. Lord, Sec'y.
Dec. 7—10, West Chester, Pa. E. S. Hickman, Sec'y, Cheney, Pa.
Dec. 11—14, Fort Plain, N. Y. J. H. Fuller, Sec'y.
Jan. 2—7, Buffalo, N. Y. E. C. Pease, Sec'y.
Jan. 9—13, Rochester, N. Y. W. O. Ingle, Sec'y.
Jan. 17—19, Newburg, N. Y. H. W. Millsap, Sec'y, Walden, N. Y.
Jan. 17—21, Elmira, N. Y. E. W. Andrews, Sec'y.
Jan. 25—31, Utica, N. Y. W. J. B. Williams, Sec'y, Holland Patent, N. Y.
Jan. 31—Feb. 4, New York City. H. V. Crawford, Sec'y, Montclair, N. J.

Mid-West States.

Nov. 15—18, Sumbury, O. A. R. Letts, Sec'y.
Nov. 15—19, Crestline, Ohio. Frank Slayback, Sec'y.
Nov. 21—26, Ashley, Ohio. W. T. Linn, Sec'y.
Nov. 21—26, Sabina, O. R. H. Mathew, Sec'y.
Nov. 22—26, Rock Island, Ill. C. F. Kammner, Sec'y.
Nov. 28—Dec. 3, Dowagiac, Mich. E. E. Alliger, S'y.
Nov. 29—Dec. 2, Avon, Ill. Geo. E. Simmons, Sec'y.
Nov. 29—Dec. 2, Portland, Mich. F. C. Hathaway, S'y.
Nov. 29—Dec. 2, Paxton, Ill. E. B. Pitney, Sec'y.
Nov. 29—Dec. 5, Miami, Ohio. Anthony Herzog, S'y.
Dec. 4—10, Sibley, Ill. W. B. Harvey, Sec'y.
Dec. 5—8, Wenona, Ill. L. D. Brown, Sec'y.
Dec. 5—9, Oxford, Ohio. H. D. Gath, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—9, Sunbury, Ohio. A. R. Letts, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—10, Prophetstown, Ill. D. L. Woodard, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—10, Dixon, Ill. H. V. Bardwell, Sec'y.
Dec. 7—10, Bunker Hill, Ind. S. M. Newby, Sec'y.
Dec. 7—14, Cleveland, Ohio. E. J. Morris, Sec'y, 187 Lake Ave.
Dec. 12—16, Princeton, Ill. S. L. Smith, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, Bloomington, Ohio. Earl Shaw, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, McComb, Ill. Chas. W. Griffin, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, Hoopston, Ill. F. H. Ayres, Sec'y.

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH ENAMELINE

Makes an old Stove as bright as new in a minute.

J. L. PRESCOTT & CO. — NEW YORK —



PASTE
CAKE
OR
LIQUID

Dec. 14—17, Sycamore, Ohio. E. R. Williams, Sec'y.
Dec. 15—21, Toledo, Ohio. F. C. Shepherd, Sec'y.
Dec. 16—21, Toledo, Ohio. H. P. Tobey, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—24, Jacksonville, Ill. Chas. Reynolds, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—24, South Bend, Ind. Fred F. Willis, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—24, Erie, Ill. C. W. McCall, Sec'y.
Dec. 19—24, Thornton, Ind. W. W. Haller, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, Roachdale, Ind. D. H. Harshberger, Sec'y, Racoon, Ind.

Dec. 20—24, Palmyra, Ill. S. A. Rigg, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, Xenia, Ohio. A. G. Spahr, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, St. Clairsville, Ohio. J. W. Riley, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, Youngstown, Ohio. E. N. Simon, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, Wooster, Ohio. C. F. Palmer, Sec'y.
Dec. 21—27, Caro, Mich. E. H. Watson, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—29, Lansing, Mich. Chas. H. Crane, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—30, Bloomington, Ill. J. E. White, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—30, Galena, Ill. F. J. Hoeltling, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—31, Rockford, Ill. H. S. Crandall, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—31, Springfield, Ohio. W. H. Holmer, S'y.
Dec. 28—31, Ashland, Ohio. H. A. Nykrantz, Sec'y.
Dec. 28—Jan. 2, Peoria, Ill. V. Dewein, Sec'y.
Dec. 28—Jan. 3, Bluffton, Ohio. D. J. Kohli, Sec'y.
Dec. 29—31, Ypsilanti, Mich. Geo. M. Gandy, Sec'y.
Jan. 2—7, Freeport, Ill. Geo. W. Sword, Sec'y, Lamark, Ill.

Jan. 2—7, New Albany, Ind. Frank Heck, Sec'y.
Jan. 3—6, Grand Ridge, Ill. F. E. McMullan, Sec'y.
Jan. 4—7, Boonville, Ind. W. J. Hargrave, Sec'y.
Jan. 4—7, Canton, Ohio. J. H. Seeton, Sec'y.
Jan. 4—9, Sibley, Ill. W. B. Harvey, Sec'y.
Jan. 4—10, Detroit, Mich. F. W. McKenzie, Sec'y, Concord, Mich.

Jan. 8—14, North Manchester, Ind.
Jan. 9—14, Indianapolis, Ind. Thos. W. Pottage, S'y.
Jan. 10—13, Lincoln, Ill. F. A. Hickman, Sec'y.
Jan. 10—14, Illinois State Poul. Ass'n. S. S. Noble, S'y.
Jan. 11—14, Painesville, O. F. W. Littlejohn, Sec'y.
Jan. 16—20, Carey, Ohio. W. S. Payne, Sec'y.
Jan. 18—25, Logansport, Ind. Sol. D. Brant, Sec'y.
Jan. 23—26, Painesville, O. Mrs. H. J. Brainard, S'y.
Jan. 24—27, Waupaca, Wis. W. H. Laabs, Sec'y, I. K. Felch, Judge.
Jan. 24—29, Springfield, Ill. M. G. Murray, Sec'y.
Jan. 31—Feb. 3, Henry, Ill. R. F. Freece Burt, Sec'y.
Feb. 7—11, Washington Ct. House, Ohio. W. R. Dolby, Sec'y.
Feb. 16—22, Columbus, Ohio. J. C. Rowe, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Nov. 14—16, Cainesville, Mo. Mrs. R. O. Woodward, Sec'y.
Nov. 16—18, Keota, Iowa. W. S. Gregory, Sec'y.
Nov. 17—19, Montgomery City, Mo. Miss Lou Barker, Sec'y.
Nov. 21—23, Villisca, Iowa. J. Ewise, Sec'y.
Nov. 23—26, Hampton, Iowa. C. W. Brotherton, S'y.
Nov. 24—26, Kingston, Mo. R. V. Glenn, Sec'y.
Nov. 28—30, Bennington, Ks. Mrs. D. Collier, Sec'y.
Nov. 29—Dec. 2, La Plata, Mo. E. M. Durham, S'y.
Nov. 30—Dec. 3, Independence, Mo. Wm. Bostain, S'y.
Dec. 1—3, Manhattan, Kansas. S. J. Norton, Sec'y.
Dec. 5—10, Sedgwick, Kansas. W. M. Congdon, S'y.
Dec. 6—10, Beloit, Kansas. A. Whitney, Sec'y.
Dec. 6—10, Wahoo, Neb. David Larson, Sec'y.
Dec. 10—13, Smith Center, Kans. S. C. Stevens, S'y.
Dec. 12—15, West Liberty, Iowa. A. H. Floyd, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, Saldina, Ks. W. C. Sherrill, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, St. Louis, Mo. J. H. Ahrens, Sec'y.
Dec. 13—16, Harper, Ks. J. C. Curran, Pres., Curran, Ks.
Dec. 13—17, Mexico, Mo. Emma T. Foster, Sec'y, Borland, Mo.
Dec. 13—19, Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. H. P. Swedfeger, Sec'y.
Dec. 15—17, Cedar Falls, Iowa. H. W. Conrad, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—23, Eldorado, Kansas. C. H. Pattison, Sec'y.
Dec. 20—24, Hutchinson, Kan. Geo. C. Reitz, Sec'y.
Dec. 26—29, Greeley, Colo. C. R. Beckley, Sec'y.
Dec. 27—Jan. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. C. M. Rose, Sec'y.
Dec. 28—31, Colorado Spr's, Colo. Ed. D. Frock, S'y.
Jan. 2—5, Stockton, Kansas. N. H. Ncher, Sec'y.
Jan. 2—7, Davenport, Iowa. J. B. Voss, Sec'y.
Jan. 2—7, Oskaloosa, Iowa. C. C. Harris, Sec'y.
Jan. 3—6, Crete, Neb. Geo. H. Tront, Sec'y.
Jan. 5—7, Glasco, Kansas. M. E. Potts, Sec'y.
Jan. 9—14, Topeka, Kansas. J. W. F. Hughes, Sec'y.
Jan. 15—21, Lincoln, Neb. E. A. Pegler, Sec'y.
Jan. 15—21, Denver, Col. Frank E. Kimball, Sec'y.
Jan. 16—21, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. C. H. Playter, S'y.
Jan. 24—27, LeMars, Iowa. G. A. C. Clarke, Sec'y.
Jan. 24—28, Winona, Minn. Henry Hess, Sec'y.
Feb. 6—9, McCook, Neb. J. S. LeHew, Sec'y.

Southern States.

Oct. 18—21, Hagerstown, Md. John L. Cost, Supt.
Nov. 2—4, Hamilton, Va. R. J. N. Reid, Sec'y.
Dec. 12—17, Birmingham, Ala. C. H. Cole, Sec'y.
Dec. 13—16, Asheville, N. C. Geo. F. Weston, Pres't.
Jan. 2—6, Oklahoma City, O. T. L. F. Lavery, Sec'y, Guthrie, O. T.
Jan. 3—7, Memphis, Tenn. C. R. Barr, Sec'y.
Jan. 10—14, Nashville, Tenn. J. M. Hopkins, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—14, Washington, D. C. W. Seymour McLeod, Sec'y.
Jan. 10—14, Little Rock, Ark. W. H. Westbrook, Sec'y, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jan. 16—20, Louisville, Ky. W. J. Drulen, Sec'y.
Jan. 16—21, Kingfisher, O. T. H. F. Stephenson, S'y.
Jan. 18—20, Bristol, Tenn. M. D. Andes, Sec'y.
Feb. 11—15, New Orleans, La. Geo. E. Eyrich, Sec'y, Station C.

Pacific Coast.

Dec. 5—10, Oakland, Cal. F. A. Rowsell, Sec'y.
Jan. 24—28, Spokane, Wash. John L. Mercer, Sec'y.
Jan. 31—Feb. 4, Tacoma, Wash. C. C. Johns, Sec'y.

Canada.

Jan. 9—15, Toronto, Ont., Can. Thos. A. Brown, Sec'y, London, Ont.

LOOK UP

Our ad. in last issue; it will interest you. We have some fine bargains left in
WHITE P. ROCKS and W. WYANDOTTES.

Cockerels and pullets, show birds and fine breeders are now ready, at reasonable prices. We can suit you.

BELGIAN HARES.

A few good ones left, 5 mos. old, \$2 per pair. Our best buck is a Boston, '98, winner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our birds have won at Boston, Brockton, Amesbury, and Peabody, 1897, 1898.

HOWLAND & WHITNEY,
421 Green Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Mr. GEO. H. NORTHUP,

The well known Minorca breeder, writes: "Your ground meat is very best I have ever received." Others say the same. Price, 40 lbs. \$1; or \$2 per 100 lbs. A few hundred choice Pekin breeders at very low prices now. Circular free.

J. E. STEVENSON,
Columbus, N. J.

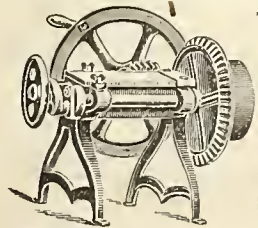
THE POULTRY ARCHITECT. This book illustrates 117 designs for poultry houses, coops, roosts, nest boxes, and other necessities for the poultry yard, with practical information on their construction. Price 25 cents. **EGG RECORD** simple, practical, and easily kept book of the kind; for one or ten yards. Price 25 cents. **GUIDE** and catalogue of other books free.
H. A. KUHN, Box 400 C, Atlanta, Ga.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and this ad. and we will send you this big 325-lb. **COOK STOVE**, by freight C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory and the greatest stove bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the freight agent our **SPECIAL PRICE, \$13.00** less the \$1.00 sent with order, or \$12.00 and freight charges. This stove is size No. 8, oven is 16 1/2 x 18 1/2, top is 42 x 23, made from best pig iron, extra large flues, heavy covers, heavy linings and grates, large oven shelf, heavy tin-lined oven door, handsome nickel-plated ornamental trimmings, extra large deep genuine Standish porcelain lined reservoir, handsome large ornamental base. Best coal burner made, and we furnish FREE an extra wood grate, making it a perfect wood burner. **WE ISSUE A BONDING GUARANTEE** with every stove and guarantee safe delivery to your railroad station. Your local dealer would charge you \$25.00 for such a stove; the freight is only about \$1.00 for each 500 miles, so we save you at least \$10. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc), CHICAGO.** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)



ACME
BIRD

WRITE FOR OUR BIG FREE STOVE CATALOGUE



The **"DANDY"** BONE CUTTER.

We have a full line both geared, and without gears. If in need of one write us for catalogue. Mention Farm-Poultry.

STRATTON & OSBORNE
Erie, Pa.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings.
N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.

CAPON TOOLS
Complete set, with full instructions, post-paid, on receipt of \$2.50. 28 p. Capon Book free for 2c. stamp. Poultry Marker, 25c. Roup Syringe, 10c.
Gape-Worm Extractor, 25c. Remit by Money-Order or registered letter.
G. P. PILLING & SONS,
1229 Callowhill Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM-POULTRY.

Semi-Monthly.

PUBLISHED

The 1st and 15th of each month

BY

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A. F. HUNTER, Editor.

Price, One Dollar per year, in Advance.

Six months 50 Cents.

Single Copies Five Cents.

One Sample Free.

Add for postage to foreign countries, 48 Cents extra to yearly, and 24 Cents to six months subscription rate.

Remit by P. O. or Express money order, cash or postage stamps, in registered letter. Address all letters, and make all payments payable to I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Green Wrapper

When You Receive FARM-POULTRY in a Green Wrapper your subscription ends with that issue. Therefore, please send cash \$1.00 to renew—for—

We Shall Always Stop the Paper when the time for which it is paid has expired; so that to avoid missing numbers all should renew promptly.

Get a Couple of Neighbors to club with you, and we will send the paper to the three parties a full year all for \$2.50, cash or stamps, if all sent at one time.

Change in Address.—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former as well as their present address, or we cannot make the change: our list is kept by towns first.

Canvassers Wanted in every town to solicit subscriptions. Terms sent on application. Liberal commission paid in cash. Send for our Terms to Agents.

THE ADVERTISING RATE

is 30c. per Agate Line Each Issue.

Fourteen Lines in every Inch of single column space. Seven average Words make one line.

DISCOUNTS FROM ABOVE RATE depend entirely upon the amount of space used by an advertiser within a stated time. Send for Rate Card.

FORMS CLOSE.—Ads. must be received by the 5th and 20th of the month to insure insertion in the issues of the 15th or 1st, respectively.

Copyright—1898, by I. S. Johnson & Co.

Entered at the Post-Office

at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.

EDITORIAL.

The Universal Longing.

Every man "wants the earth." That is the one great desire, the universal longing. Talking the other day with a man of large experience in the world, a shrewd observer of men and things, and the publisher of an agricultural paper, he commented upon this universal longing for "the earth," and said: "Every man I meet hopes to sometime get out of the city, and own a little land. Go into a bank or counting room, office or store, factory or shop; talk with the policeman on the corner, or the brakeman on the train;—every man you meet you will find has that hope within him, to get back into the country and till a little farm, or, at least, have a garden; have a place where he can dig in the earth and plant seeds, and then watch things grow."

Our friend is undoubtedly right; a hundred circumstances point to the correctness of his assertion. The bank president or successful merchant, directly he has made his pile, buys him a farm or country residence, and "plays" at farming. The clerk or book keeper rents a suburban cottage with a few square rods of ground, and in the spring he will be seen studying seed catalogues, and carrying home garden tools. Indeed, we have always believed that the suburban and "commuters" of our great cities were actuated more by the desire to be at least in the semi-country rather than to economize on rent, and accepted the sometime discomforts and disadvantages of the suburban cottage for the pleasure of coming in contact with "mother earth," hearing the songs of birds, and looking out upon woods and fields.

So far as discomforts and disadvantages are concerned, the resident of the city is not wholly free from them; nor, for that matter, is anyone. Life is a balancing of advantages and disadvantages, and, to gain certain advantages, whether in city or country, we have to accept some disadvantages;—the advantages and disadvantages in the city are different, that is all, and the thing we have to

consider is which disadvantages we will accept in order to secure the advantages we crave.

That this desire for "the earth" is very wide spread, no observing man will deny. Is it a case of "reversion" to an ancestral type? We read in the good Book:

"And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed."

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

The great majority of men of all time have lived in the country, have been tillers of the soil; and no "city man" can go back up the family tree very far without coming upon the farmer ancestor, so that, whether or not we accept the Mosaic account of the creation, we can readily accept the belief that we "inherit" our longing for a bit of the earth.

We believe this desire for a country home is healthful, and should be fostered; and we believe, also, that poultry raising is one of the best (perhaps the best) line of agricultural work that a man can engage in. Certainly in this section of the country the pecuniary gains of poultry raising are both greater and surer than any other part of farm work; hence we think we are promoting the best interests of the clerk or bookkeeper, or workman in a factory or shop, or the conductor or brakeman on the train, when we tell them of the advantages of a country home, plus being at home with the family. With a good garden and cow, the table is supplied with fresh vegetables and fruits, and cows' (not milkman's) milk, and just think of the luscious strawberries and blackberries, fresh from the vines, with the dew on them!

Since starting to write this, we have come upon this clipping from one of our exchanges, and print it here as a reinforcement of our position:—

"Buy a Farm."

"There never was a time when a farm could be bought at so low a price as now. This will not always be thus, notes the *Maine Farmer*, which comments further that there is nowhere that so much of independence, of real genuine pleasure, of good living, and of downright comfort all combined can be secured as on one of these farms. There may not be so much money handled as when receiving weekly wages in the city, but there is that found in life on the farm which is far more valuable than money, and which people in other callings would gladly exchange money for were it to be purchased for a price. An industrious couple on a farm, though the income seems small, in a succession of years will find themselves in possession of a surprising amount of valuable property. This has been gained little by little, but in the aggregate goes far towards independence.

"Then, farm work is pleasant. There is more of variety in it than is found in other callings. There is also freedom in it. The farmer is his own master, is tied to no stated hours, drives his own team, and takes a day or an hour off at his own pleasure.

"All these conditions, found nowhere but on the farm, are desirable, and go further than money in making life what it ought to be. Therefore, young people, whether married or single, will do well to take all these conditions into consideration before deciding to desert what is so easily within reach. Weighed in the balance of a level judgment, the advantages of the country and the farm, we believe, are greatly underestimated."

The List of Shows to Occur.

We reprint in this number the list of shows to occur, but shall hereafter run it in one number of each month only, omitting it in the other number. We cannot spare the space to print it in every number; or, rather, the continued carrying of that list crowds out other and more interesting matter.

Some of our contemporaries make a "fat" thing of it, padding it out to four or five columns, and running it in every number. That saves compositors' wages, but how about the readers? F.-P. readers want helpful, instructive reading, and don't want the list of shows set before them in every number, to the crowding out of better stuff; at least, that is our judgment, so we shall print the show list in every other number only. The list will be carefully revised and corrected for each first of the month number.

Standards at Last.

Just as we are making up the pages of this number the first installment of the new (1898) Standard has reached us, and we have filled all the orders on file. There has been a most aggravating delay in printing the Standard, and the September 7th number of the *American Fancier* says of it:—

"The delay in the printing of the Standard, we are informed by the printers, was caused by the failure of the paper mill to deliver the paper at the stipulated time. This is exceedingly annoying and disappointing, inasmuch as the plates and everything were in readiness weeks ago. Further advices state that the Standards will go to the bindery this week, and will be rushed as fast as possible."

There is neither sense nor reason in such wretched delays as have characterized this printing business. We understand that the copy was all in printers' hands early in July, and the Standards were promised for early in August. There ought to be a pecuniary penalty attached to contracts of this kind, so many dollars forfeit for each day's delay, then paper makers and printers would be prompt in keeping their engagements.

However, we have the books at last, and orders sent to this office will be filled by return mail. Our friends near by can obtain copies by calling at F.-P. office, and, of course, leaving the price (one dollar) in place of it.

Poultry Instruction.

We want to call the particular attention of those of our readers who are interested in poultry instruction to the reprint of the circular of the R. I. Agricultural College, on page 333. Prof. Brigham has given much thought to the problems involved, has the experience with the class of last year to guide him, and is backed up by an excellently well equipped practical poultry plant as an object lesson. The Rhode Island College of Agriculture is doing a splendid work in these poultry classes, and we want to see them become very popular.

Experimental Work in England.

A letter recently received from Edward Brown, Esq., announces his removal from Caversham, (across the river from Reading), to Theale, Berks; his new home being called "The Chestnuts."

We shall be doing no wrong if we state that this removal is rich with promise to the practical poultry interest, as the plan contemplates experimental work in connection with the University Extension College classes, and we understand Mr. Brown will have considerable opportunities for poultry keeping, which will be, of course, along practical lines. The step has been contemplated for a considerable time, and was talked over by Mr. B. and the writer while we were visiting England last year; but other plans, (such as extensive additions to the college buildings), stood in the way; but now the step is taken, the farm acquired, and Mr. Brown is in charge of the new work.

We feel sure that great results will come from this work, and that poultry knowledge will be enriched by valuable information from a reliable source. We congratulate English poultrymen upon this good prospect.

The New Experiment Club.

Many letters come to our desk expressing pleasure that we have decided to start the new Experiment Club October 1st, instead of January 1st; and the outlook for next year's work is most promising.

The FARM-POULTRY Experiment Club is a remarkable success, and we venture to say no such store of valuable helpful information has been before gathered together in a short time; but, last year was, in a certain sense, an experiment, because we had to feel our way at every step, and it was decidedly novel to enlist the readers of a paper in keeping and comparing notes. "You struck it rich when you started the Experiment Club," writes a member, an opinion held (and voiced) by many; and we enter upon the new club year assured that we have only just begun to get at the good things in that line. This year gave unexpectedly good results; next year promises very much better. Good for the Experiment Club!

Our Combination Offers.

Some of our readers seem not to understand that it is their privilege to take advantage of our combination offers when renewing their subscriptions. Here is a sample letter:—

"Can a subscriber, in renewing, take advantage of any of your advertised offers of combining F.-P. with some other publications at reduced cost?"

Most certainly. Those offers are open to old subscribers renewing, as well as to new subscribers.

The Blind Letters Again.

In spite of our frequent urging that all letters be signed and the full address given, there is hardly a day passes that we do not get one or more "lame ones," as they are called. Here are two today, one with neither address nor signature.

"Stamford, Sept. 10.

I. S. Johnson—Dear Sirs:—Will you please inform me what is termed a pea comb, and oblige, a subscriber of FARM-POULTRY. Please answer in next number."

No signature, and no address, other than Stamford, and there are six Stamfords in the United States, even if our friend's signature was given. We must have the signature and address, then we know whom we are dealing with; we know we are not being humbugged. Brahmas and Indian Games have pea combs. See the illustration of an Indian Game, front cover of July 1st number, or any good Brahma illustration.

The Standard defines pea comb as: "A triple comb, resembling three small single combs joined together at base and rear, lower and narrower at front and rear than center, and evenly divided, the largest and highest in the middle, each part slightly and evenly serrated."

A Few Compliments.

Likes It Best.

I take four poultry papers, but like FARM-POULTRY best of all. Mrs. L. A. C. Stephentown, N. Y.

Pleased With It.

Sample copy of FARM-POULTRY at hand, and I am much pleased with it, especially the editorials. F. D. B. Buffalo, N. Y.

Finds It Useful.

I am much interested in what I find in your paper, finding information in almost every page that is of use to me. R. McL. Baltimore, Md.

Has Paid Well.

My advertising in FARM-POULTRY has paid well for the past two years, and I shall take more space with you ere long. Shall probably use F.-P. and ——— exclusively after this year. C. H. CANFIELD. Bath, N. Y.

Far the Best.

Your Sept. 1st paper at hand. Permit me as a subscriber to say that your journal is by far the best of several that come to my address, and it should be in the hands of every poultryman, whether he be raising poultry for pleasure or profit. F. W. L. Chadron, Neb.

Misses His Farm-Poultry.

Kindly send me a copy of F.-P. for July 15th. I haven't received mine yet, but Aug. 1st came all right.

If you knew how badly I feel when F.-P. does not come you would be glad you lived in far away Boston, where I cannot get hold of you. W. J. G. Pickering, Ont.

Can't Help Taking It.

I have been troubled by not being able to stop some poultry papers (so called) when time expired;—would have to refuse to take them from the post office. I find F.-P., however, the worst "sticker" of all, even though you stop it at end of subscription if not renewed, because I can't help paying for it again. I find such practical reading in it that I can't get along without it. I commence at first page and read it through to the end, advertisements and all.

Success to FARM-POULTRY. F. L. P. Hornellsville, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who enclose stamps for reply receive immediate answers by mail. When no stamps are enclosed questions which are of general interest and have not recently appeared here are printed with answers in this department. Several correspondents sometimes write at about the same time to ask the same question. Of course only one inquiry is printed. Look for the answer to your question, not for your initials and residence.

Questions Briefly Answered.

[Any of the numbers of FARM-POULTRY referred to below, will be supplied at the rate of five cents each].

STARTING A POULTRY PLANT.—(T. B. M., Baltimore, Md.): You will find advice as to starting a poultry plant in the article, "To Start a Poultry Farm," on the first page of this number.

HISTORY OF WYANDOTTES.—(C. P. C., Salem, Va.): You will find full histories of the Silver and White Wyandottes in F.-P. for July 1, 1896, and October 1, 1895. The Whites originated as "sports" from the Silvers.

ABANDONED FARMS.—(S. H. C., Westfield, Mass.): See editorial article, "The Abandoned Farms" page 190, May 15th, '98, F.-P. You can get a catalogue of the abandoned farms by applying to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, Boston.

TELLING GEESSE FROM GANDERS.—(E. J. M., Tyngsboro, Mass.): You can tell the sex of geese by the voice, that of the gander being faster, finer and higher pitched than that of the goose, which is a slow and low bass. The screech of the gander is fine, loud and clear, while that of the goose is a rough bass.

To Bring Pullets to Laying.

Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly tell me what you consider the best plan to bring young pullets to laying condition? I have a flock of P. Rock pullets hatched in April, and would like to know the best treatment, care and diet to bring them into laying early as possible.

I can buy for \$1.50 per hundred a grain food consisting of five or six kinds of whole grain mixed, which would give them quite a variety. Do you consider it advisable and economical to feed that to them? H. W.

Atlantic, Mass.

You will find what we consider an excellent food ration for growing chickens in the article, "How we Hatch and Raise Chickens," on page 105, March 15th, '97, F.-P. If you wish to force them to early laying, double the quantity of meat meal recommended there, and you will doubtless accomplish your object.

No, we would not advise buying mixed grain, for this reason: most grain dealers put some undesirable things into their mixtures, and the very object of mixing a lot of grains, is to make a better profit on the mixture than could be got by selling each grain separately. We much prefer to buy the individual grains, and feed each one by itself, as you will see if you read the article, "Feeding Fowls for Eggs," in Nov. 15th, '97, F.-P., and the article on chickens, mentioned above. We think buying your grains separately will give you the best results.

Glass Front for Scratching Shed.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper June 15th you give plan of open front scratching sheds with curtains. Will you kindly tell me what you think of a partially closed glassed front scratching shed in comparison? Do you believe the egg record would show up as well in the former as the latter? Would not the fowls take cold and contract roup in severe cold weather? Would not there be too much wind and snow in your sheds?

Kindly tell me also what age you allow chicks out of brooder in winter, and at what age chicks can get along without artificial heat. F. S. R.

Maplewood, N. J.

We think the closed and partially glassed front of scratching shed would be decidedly less desirable than open front with curtains. You must have been a careless reader of the June 15th number else you would have seen that the curtains are on frames, hence when the curtains are closed and buttoned down the whole front is closed excepting for the crevices around the curtain frames and the tiny apertures in the curtains themselves. Of course, the curtains are not air tight; they are, however, sufficiently tight to keep out snow and rain; we do not want them to keep out air.

It is a mistaken notion that fowls cannot stand cold air. Cold air, if pure, doesn't hurt them, especially if they are stimulated to exercise in search of food, and they will be much more likely to contract colds and roup in a confined house in which the air is still, especially if the sun's rays warm up the air in the house, as they would be sure to do on a sunny day, then, directly the sun is past the temperature would fall rapidly twenty or thirty, possibly forty degrees, and that extreme variation in temperature is much more likely to induce colds and roup than steady cold. The fowls are clothed for cold weather, and raising the temperature so excessively opens the pores of the skin and causes perspiration, then a sudden drop in temperature gives them a chill, and they contract colds.

We let our chicks out of the brooders in the warm sunny part of the day by the time they are two or three days old. We don't believe in keeping them shut up in the brooder.

They will get along without artificial heat as soon as they are well fledged, usually at about seven or eight weeks old.

Single Comb White Wyandottes.

Mr. Editor:—I bought from a prominent breeder of W. Wyandottes five pullets and one cockerel, for which I paid him \$25. I was well pleased with the birds, and am yet, but in forty-four chickens which I raised, I find not less than fifteen single combs. Isn't this rather a large percentage? The majority of those with single combs are pullets. Please explain, if possible, the causes for such a large number having single combs, and oblige. G. R.

Maysville, Mo.

It would be difficult explaining the cause; it is a well known fact that all of the Wyandotte families throw occasionally single combed chicks; but we think we never heard of so large a proportion as you have got. The writer has bred White Wyandottes for many years, has never bred from a single combed bird, and still gets occasionally a single combed chick. However, they are almost always cockerels, and go to the butcher as culls. The pullets are just as good layers; in fact, we sometimes think that if we get a Single Comb W. Wyandotte pullet, it is the best one in the flock that is so marked.

A prominent Wyandotte breeder with whom we discussed this subject some time ago, said that he believed the tendency to throw single combs was intensified by mating unrelated birds; that is, the crossing of two unrelated strains, and that is possibly the explanation of your misfortune.

Building Questions.

Mr. Editor:—I am a new subscriber to your valuable paper, but wish to ask you to reply to the following questions at an early day, as it is my intention to build soon. Am a farmer, but intend giving close attention to poultry.

1st. For one breed of fowls, which would you recommend for eggs and meat, for this latitude of comparatively mild winters?

2d. With two houses fifty yards apart, would it be necessary to subdivide the range, which is extensive?

3d. Would one house centrally located for nests be all right for the whole?

4th. I thought of building two houses 6 x 16, 10 ft. front, 7 ft. back, for twenty-five fowls. Might nests be placed under the droppings boards, and so do away with house referred to in third query? B.

Washington, N. C.

1st. For eggs and meat both, we doubt if you can do better than one of the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte families. Of the Plymouth Rocks there are the Barred, White, and Buff; of the Wyandottes the Silver, Golden, White, and Buff, which gives quite a range for selection. Personally we prefer a white bird, because of the absence of dark pin feathers, though the Buff varieties have that quality too.

2d. No, we would not subdivide the yards with houses fifty yards apart, if there were no male birds running in the flock, and your females will lay better with male birds in their company.

3d. No, put your nests in the roosting houses; there is no need of a separate house for nests.

4th. Yes, put the nests under the droppings board. The droppings board under the roost gives so much additional floor space to the pens, and that space under the droppings board is best used for nests, shells box, etc.

Mica-Crystal

SIXTH YEAR OF SUCCESSFUL INTRODUCTION.

THE STANDARD POULTRY GRIT OF AMERICA

It has been a slow and laborious undertaking to convince poultry users of the true worth and merit of "Mica-Crystal Grit."

The fact that the sales have doubled each succeeding year would seem to imply the retention of old, and the addition of new, customers.

So we are encouraged to go on with the manufacture of hens' teeth of the latest and most approved style.

Below are a few reasons why "Mica-Crystal Grit" fills the bill to its fullest capacity.

If poultrymen in purchasing **GRIT** would keep in mind the fact that what they want is a **GRINDER**, common experience should then teach them that the first test of a **GRINDER** is its **sharpness**; and second, its **ability to remain sharp**, or the possession of some quality that permits it to **resharpen itself**; the fact that it possesses other qualities (more or less beneficial to the poultry), while they add to the value of the grit, are but of secondary consideration.

Crushed oyster shells, although apparently hard, and possessing sharp edges, are so largely composed of lime, that they are **practically dissolved** by the fluids in the crop, and such portions of them as do remain are **useless for grinding purposes** when they reach the gizzard.

Many people simply consider the looks of the article, forgetting that the **natural instinct of the fowl** is a better guide than the "eye of the master."

Again, a grit may be made of too hard or too soft a substance. If too hard, the action of the gizzard will soon reduce the sharp substance to a **smooth pebble**, something that will **slowly crush**, but **never grind**; if too soft, **LIKE ALL LIMESTONE GRITS**, they quickly go to pieces, without accomplishing the desired results.

It is in such a **practical consideration** of the different kinds of grit now offered for sale on the market, that the **true worth** of "Mica-Crystal Grit" is seen and understood, and entitles it to be called the

MONARCH OF THE POULTRY YARD.

"Mica-Crystal Grit," be it understood, is made from a **ROCK OF PECULIAR FORMATION**, composed partly of quartz, which is the hardest of rock substances, and partly of mica, which is a flaky substance. These two substances are piled in countless layers, one upon the other, thus forming what is termed a **flaky** or **friable rock**, by which is meant a rock which, when subjected to pressure, will **scale** or **flake**; the sharp particles of quartz are, as it were, embedded in mica, so that the rotary motion of the contents of the gizzard, in bringing the different pieces of grit in contact with each other, causes small particles to flake off, thus constantly **resharpening** themselves until they are entirely used up.

Many tests have been made to demonstrate the worth of "Mica-Crystal Grit," and in every instance, no matter how small the particles were, remaining in the gizzard, they still retained their **sharp cutting edges**.

The iron in "Mica-Crystal Grit" is practically all contained in the mica, and is in its purest and best form.

The effect of the iron in toning up the physical condition of your poultry, and the high yellow color produced in the yolk of the egg, is, of itself alone, worth more than all the other grits combined.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO., Boston, - New England Agents.

For Sale By

JOS. BRECK & SONS, FRED G. ORR, JOHN C. DOW & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., 28 Vesey St., NEW YORK.

PARMENTER & POSLEY FERTILIZER CO., PEABODY, MASS.

Stunted Chicks. Hen Sick.

Mr. Editor:—I have two chicks that don't grow. The rest of the flock are very good size. These two stand around and peep by the hour, and seem to have a lot of trouble with their eyes. One day they seem all right, and the next they run into everything as if blind. They have a good grass run, and plenty of food and grit. I feed them corn meal, chopped meat, and bread soaked in milk and water.

2d. I have trouble about some of the chicks not feathering.

3d. I have a hen that will stand around and open its mouth and shut its eyes and sometimes sneezes. She eats little, seems thirsty, and her comb turns dark. I have tried several things, but she does not get any better. Please advise me what to do.

Dover, N. H.

H. C.

1st. The chicks were probably weaklings when hatched, and have been stunted by being hustled and crowded by their stronger brothers and sisters. They might pull through if you would place them by themselves and feed them well, but we doubt if they ever amount to anything. Unless one has a good deal of spare time it seldom pays to waste it nursing weakling or stunted chicks.

2d. Some chicks are longer getting their feathers than others. If you have the time and inclination place the poorly feathered chicks by themselves, and feed them liberally on mash food which contains a little linseed meal.

3d. Give the hen a Parsons' Pill each night for three nights, and use about ten drops of tincture of nux vomica to a quart of drinking water, and place her where she has to drink it or go without.

Profit per Hen.

Mr. Editor:—I am a reader of your valuable paper, and am much interested in the poultry question.

In your paper published August 15th, I saw the reports of profits made with a few hens. My object in writing to you is this: poultry authorities say one dollar per head profit in large numbers. Now I don't quite understand that. Does that mean that a hen will pay one dollar profit, including labor and feed? Or, say, if I had five hundred hens, and hired my labor, would they pay me one dollar per head besides feed and labor?

Millbury, Mass.

A. P.

In the poultry accounts, as usually published, the labor cost is not figured, for the reason that the work is done as a part of the task of earning a living; or, as you will see in the story of Mr. Dee's poultry work, it was his "chores," and it would not be easy to estimate the value of the labor under such conditions. An ordinary farm hand's labor is worth fifteen cents an hour, but one has got to have something more than ordinary farm hand's labor. For instance, if you put five hundred hens on a farm, and put them in charge of the ordinary farm hand, the chances are ten to one he wouldn't make profit enough from them, or wouldn't get enough out of them to pay for the food, and you would be his wages out of pocket.

By "authorities," we presume you mean writers, which is somewhat different. There is a great deal of loose writing and loose thinking upon poultry matters, and much of the writing seems to be based not at all upon thinking.

If you will read the story of "A Typical Poultry Man," page 346, Oct. 1st, 1896, FARM-POULTRY, you will get a very good idea of what profit intelligent work can get from poultry.

Mr. Wyckoff made a record of one hundred and ninety-six eggs per hen a year from six hundred head of fowls, and as his average price for eggs by the year is about twenty-five cents, he has made a gross income of better than four dollars each for eggs alone, and taking out one dollar as the cost of the food, we have a profit of three dollars each for each one of those six hundred birds, not charging the labor. What would be a fair charge for the labor of caring for six hundred birds, would be a question. Six hundred dollars would be \$50 a month, pretty good wages for a man, and that would leave two dollars each net profit after paying for the labor.

You can see that this question is a pretty broad one. We believe, and have so stated over and over again, that a man can make three dollars a year *net profit* on every fowl he keeps, provided he goes to work right to do it. He cannot do it with old hens, nor can he do it with late hatched pullets, nor can he do it with scrub stock as brought up on the ordinary farm. In order to do it he must

have early laying and prolific laying pullets, which must be bred and fed for egg production. In order to get those early laying pullets he must have his chicks hatched by April 1st, and must keep them growing so that they shall reach laying maturity by Oct. 1st. Then he must keep them laying by good care and good food. Doing this he can get from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred eggs each from those birds within eleven months, beginning Oct. 1st, then sell them to the butcher, and replace them with another stock of early hatched and well matured pullets.

There is another factor our friend must consider also, and that is the ancestry of his pullets. They must be hatched from prolific layers. This, as will be seen, has to do with the profit question only; the profit after paying for the labor would depend upon the cost of the labor and the common sense represented by the labor. As Kipling says, "that is another story."

DAVIS'

Blue Barred Plym. Rocks.

At the New England Fair, Portland, Me., Aug. 22-26, 1895, my birds were awarded all the 1st and all the 2d prizes, making an entire sweep of the Plymouth Rock class.

At the West Newbury Fair, Sept. 13 and 14, (Atherton, Judge) I won 1st and 2d pair of chicks; 1st and 2d pair of fowls; 1st breeding pen of chicks. Winning EVERY PRIZE competed for in the Barred Rock class.

200 GRAND BREEDING COCKERELS. 100 CHOICE PULLETS FOR SALE.

All hatched and raised by hens on free grass range, plenty of shade and running water, thus insuring strong and vigorous birds. Any stock sold that is not satisfactory in every respect may be returned at my expense, and money will be cheerfully refunded. Write for prices and circular.

W. B. DAVIS,

Care Merrimack Nat. Bank, Haverhill, Mass.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

A BAD WICK is worse than none. Use only the Sunlight Carbon Wick, 10 cents for sample. S. G. Robinson, printer F. P., 29 Purchase St., Boston.

A. P. ALLEN, Westleyville, Pa., formerly Meadville, offers a few more Light Brahmas, and Silver Wyandottes at a bargain. Write at once for prices on what you want.

ANNABLE'S S. C. W. Leghorns in the leading shows this season, won the majority of prizes, scoring from 94 to 97 points, showing the highest scoring bird in any show. Eggs \$1.50 per 13; \$2.25 per 25; \$3 per 39; \$6 per 100. Few as good, none better. C. H. Annable, Danvers, Mass.

BARGAINS. Trios line S. C. W. Leghorns, Knapp, \$1. Cock bred by Knapp, fine, \$3. Barred Rock cockerels of fine quality, E. B. Thompson strain, no better layers. Single and Rose Comb Brown Leg, cockerel from large fine Madison Sq. winners, and have a big egg record. Wh. Wy. cock's, Duston, Buff Leg, cock's and hens, 15 S. C. Br. hens, \$14. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

BREEDING STOCK in Silver and Golden Wyandottes after June 1st; 5 half-bred English cock's, just the thing to put backs on your pullets. This stock will be sold in pairs, trios, or pens; prices reasonable for quality. Eggs at half-price now. John C. Jodrey, Danvers, Mass.

BUFF, Wh. and B. P. Rocks, Buff, Wh. and Br. Leg.; Buff, Wh. and Lace Wyand.; Buff, Wh. and C. I. Games; Minor, Langs., and P. Ducks, cheap this month. Ch. Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

C. S. CULLUM, Meadville, Pa., breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Wh. Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys. Fowls for sale at all times; eggs in season. A few S. P. Hamburg fowls to spare at a bargain.

DO YOU WANT WINNERS? 200 cockerels and pullets for sale; bred from the winners at Amesbury, Milford, and Boston, Mass. Address, F. A. Quinby, East Rochester, N. H.

HOUDANS, Score 94, weight \$4 lbs., perfect in V-comb, 5th toe, and markings. Also Blk. Langshans, White Ply. Rocks, and Rose Comb Barred Ply. Rocks. Isadore strain. A. W. Tyler, 79 Andover St., Peabody, Mass.

KNIGHT'S R. C. Br. Leghorns are bred for great layers as well as fine points. If you want winners for the fall shows write for prices, as I have 200 farm raised pullets and cockerels to pick from. Geo. A. Knight, Peabody, Mass.

ROSE C. B. LEGHORNS, specialty 12 years. Circular free. J. L. Randolph, Bartlett, Ohio.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively. Early prolific laying strain, dark brown eggs, bred for practical purposes. Eggs 13, \$1; incubator eggs, \$4 per 100. Stock in season. P. D. White, No. Attleboro, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Original dark egg strain. Rush Vaughan, Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE Wyandottes, prolific layers of large brown eggs. W. E. Mack, Woodstock, Vt.

WH. WYAND. W. F. Stroud, Merchantville, N. J.

MT. PLEASANT POULTRY FARM

BREEDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

LT. WT. LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Our business is primarily, fancy brown eggs and fine poultry for Boston market, and incidentally breeding stock and eggs for hatching. Stock and prices right.

E. D. PAGE, Prop., No. Hermon, Me.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS only will be printed under this heading; no advertisement admitted containing less than TWO lines; no display other than the initial word or name allowed; no limit to length of ad.; an advertiser can divide his copy and put the matter under as many headings as he wishes; all space used except classified headline, to be charged at a uniform price of 25 cents per line each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times inserted; copy will be changed often as desired; about seven ordinary words will make a line; all parts of lines charged as one full line; the headlines will be arranged alphabetically, as in a "business directory."

ANDALUSIANS.

ANDALUSIANS, bluest of the blue, Keyser and Hoffman's noted strains. Young stock Sept. 1st. Sylvan Poultry Farm, Bernardston, Mass.

BANTAMS.

CLOUGH'S Bantam yards, largest in New England. Circulars free. W. W. Clough, Medway, Mass.

BUFF COCHIN Bantams, bred from prize winners. Prices right. E. C. Fenn, Ware, Mass.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Good large vigorous farm bred stock bred for utility. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13. Good fertile incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Sat. guaranteed. Geo. Howard, Easton, Mass.

BUFF Brahmas, originated by me, and bred since '86. Dark Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins Bantams have won many prizes; stock and eggs in season. W. C. Fuller, Westwood, Mass.

BREEDING STOCK.

FOR SALE, because of lack of room, Blk. Min., Northup; W. Leg., Wyckoff; W. Wy., Hamlet; yearling hens, cock's and pul., farm grown; price reasonable. Write today. Will tell you more about them. C. N. Heventhal, Box 255, Glassboro, N. J.

200-EGG strain. 150 strictly thoroughbred W. Wyandotte and W. P. Rocks, from 4 to 18 months old; having free range while growing. In lots to suit. Write for particulars and prices, which are right. F. B. Thompson, Peterboro, N. H.

CHOICE White P. Rock, S. C. White Leghorn, and White Indian Game cockerels, \$2 to \$5 each. Money refunded if not satisfactory. B. B. B. Poultry Yards, Burlington, Vt.

1776 Farm, Warner, N. H. Br. egg prolific laying standard W. Wy., Bar P. Rocks, Lt. Brahs, C. I. Games. Large farm raised stock \$1 to \$3.

1200 choice stock, poultry, pigeons and hares. 60 page book, 5c. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

BARRED P. R., choice stock, Cock's at \$2, \$2.50. Pullets, \$1.50, \$2 ea. J. F. Bowen, Adams, Mass.

CHOICE Wh. Leg. and Wh. Wy. pullets, having free range, \$1. Cherry Farm, New Hartford, Ct.

MARCH and April hatched B. P. Rock and W. Wyandotte pullets for sale.

Acton Poultry Yards, Box 55, West Acton, Mass.

FOR SALE—30 Toulouse goslings and a few Bantam cockerels. Box 55, Tyngsboro, Mass.

RUSH VAUGHAN dark egg strain W. Wy's, 25 hens direct from Mr. V. East Nov. One pen pullets (13) were "worth \$50," wrote Mr. V., \$1.50 ea. A \$5 yearling cock for \$3. 10 Duston strain W. W. hens \$9. 6 Hawkus-J. H. Thompson yearling B. P. R. hens \$1.50 each. Chicks from above stock: pullets, \$1, \$1.50, \$2; cockerels, \$1, \$2. No stock reserved. You get the best. "Few start with as good stock," wrote Mr. Vaughan, Wm. B. Jeffers, East Rush, N. Y.

S. C. W. Leghorns, Knapp-Wyckoff; W. Wyandottes, Hawkins. Cocks and hens. Also choice cock's and pullets. None better, few as good. Write for prices to Robert A. Haswell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

200 CHICKS for sale. Light Brahmas, Barred and White P. Rocks 50c to \$1 each. All fine stock. One trio Buff Rock chicks.

Geo. S. Smith, Pike Station, N. H.

CLOVER HAY.

CLOVER, cut ready for use, \$2 per 100 lbs. Woodhull Farm, Station V., Philadelphia, Pa.

CUT CLOVER IN SACKS, \$1 per 100 lbs. I. G. Quirin, Tioga Center, N. Y.

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS, for sale. I have decided to give special attention to P. Rocks and Wyandottes. Will sell all my B. Cochins, strictly first class breeders, at a bargain; also P. Rocks, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes. Dr. S. C. Moyer, Lansdale, Pa.

COOPS.

ALL-WOOD Shipping. Exhibition Coops. Price list free. C. H. Canfield, 7 Main St., Bath, N. Y.

DORKINGS.

SILVER G. Dorkings bred from prize winners. Watson Westfall, Box 71, Sayre, Pa.

DUCKS.

RANKIN STRAIN Pekin drakes, \$1.50 each. Triumph Poultry Farm, Montvale, N. J.

GAMES.

FREE circular, finest Games on earth; save money; buy now. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N. Y.

GEESE.

AFRICAN, Emb., Toulouse geese, and Wh. P. R. cock's. Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain, Westboro, Mass.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE PERFECTED INCUBATOR, cash. Installments, or rented. The Perfected Regulator fits any incubator, 4c. in stamps for circular. H. D. Monilton, Taunton, Mass.

1 SECTION Prairie State Brooder \$18. Write, Never Sink Poultry Yards, Alliance, Ohio.

BARGAIN 480-egg Pineland Incubator. Two 150-chick brooders. Address Room 25, 158 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, 150, 200 and 300-egg incubators. Write for what you want. E. M. Holmes, 7 Cliff St., Lynn, Mass.

200 EGG Reliable, \$15. Also 3 brooders, \$5. Write to E. H. Beals, Bridgewater, Mass.

LANGSHANS.

MY BLACK Langshan chicks are growing. Orders booked now for cock's and pullets to be delivered after Nov. 1st. C. I. Drowne, Sandown, N. H.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns. Stock for sale at all times. E. T. Murphy, E. Whitman, Mass.

FINE Rose and Single Comb Brown and White Leghorns and Barred P. Rocks, yearling hens and cockerels, for sale cheap, at the Pleasant Valley Poultry Yards. Ned E. Sawyer, Felchville, Vt.

FINE breeding cock's, S. C. W. Leghorns, \$2; \$3 \$5 ea. Triumph Poultry Farm, Montvale, N. J.

WYCKOFF'S BEST EGGS hatched my S. C. W. Leghorns. Early cockerels farm raised, which are fine, must go. No fancy prices. F. A. Alexander, Delanson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200 Rose and S. C. Brown and W. Leghorns in lots to suit. Address Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

MINORCAS.

BARGAINS in R. and S. Comb Black Minorca cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. Large catalogue. G. H. Northup, Box 76, Raceville, N. Y.

ROSE COMB Black Minorcas, Northup strain. Seven entries at recent Mt. Gretna, brought 6 prizes, two 1sts and three 2ds. A few cockerels and pullets. H. W. Bohm, 34 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.

COCKERELS, Blk. Minorcas, healthy, vigorous, farm raised, May hatched. Good breeding stock \$1 each. H. Marshall, Box 62, Liberty, N. Y.

EXHIBITION and practical purpose birds. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, \$2 and up. R. Story, 1st Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITE MINORCA hens and cockerels for sale cheap. E. L. L. Mansfield, Swampscott, Mass.

FOR SALE—Good Black Minorca hens and pullets \$1 each. Cockerels \$2 to \$3 each. Best strains. M. V. Allen, Ovid, N. Y.

S. C. B. MINORCAS, Northup strain. Choice young stock. G. F. Barker, St. Albans, Vt.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF Orps, cock's, pul., prize winners, prolific. Conley Poultry Farm, Dursley, Glos., England.

PIGEONS.

150 White Fantails at \$2 and upwards a pair, bred from imported and best American strains. For pets, breeding or exhibition birds write me. E. A. Holbrook, Winchester, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE Plymouth Rocks, winners everywhere. Prices low. H. A. Nourse, Barre, Mass.

B. P. Rock cockerels from stock with good standard points and great laying qualities. Miss F. J. Piper, 381 Merrimack St., Newburyport, Mass.

FOR SALE—300 B. and Wh. P. Rock hens and pul's. Fine breeders. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, O.

BARRED Rocks excels. Young and old. Stock at reasonable prices. W. H. Rivers, Ware, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

LEG BANDS, any size, 20c. per doz., 1 doz. by mail, postpaid, 10c.; warranted satisfactory. J. O. Manwaring, Box 458, Natick, Ct.

STANDARD Incubator Thermometers two for a dollar, by mail. Newbeck's Patented Moulton Gauge \$1.00; German Patent Hygroscope \$1.50. Send stamp for price list to A. Neubeck & Co., 48 East 25d St., New York.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS that fit the name. 100 for sale. R. V. Browning, Natick, R. I.

SHERWOODS.

SHERWOODS. More fine stock ready Nov. 1st. G. C. Hitchcock, Moravia, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED work by a competent poultryman. Near Boston preferred. N. A. S., 68 W. Concord St., Suite 8, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable single man, who thoroughly understands broiler raising and incubators, to work on farm at Elyria, Ohio. Must have good references. Address A. P. Worthington, Elyria, Ohio.

FOR SALE or rent on shares to party who has lots of experience and some capital, complete broiler and egg plant well stocked in running order. Will exchange for unincumbered real estate. Broiler, care of Farm-Poultry.

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, clear open faced birds from neck to tail. Young stock Sept. 1st. Sylvan Poultry Farm, Bernardston, Mass.

WYANDOTTES, White and Buff. Enquire about them. S. H. Bellows, Athol, Mass.

WYANDOTTE cockerels and pullets, vigorous, from extra fine laying stock, \$1 to \$5 each. F. O. Price, Bridgewater, Mass.

WHITE Wyand. yearling hens, pullets, cocks and cock's. A. M. Jerald, N. Attleboro, Mass.

1776 FARM, Warner, N. H. Prolific br. egg farm raised W. Wy., Bar, P. Rocks, C. I. Games Lt. Brahs. Stock \$1 to \$3. Satisfaction.

COCKERELS and pullets, early farm raised, well marked, from noted strains heavily laying Wyandottes. In Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., 12 laid 912 eggs; equals rate of 225 per year. Sil., Gol., Buff and White, \$1 to \$5. Satisfaction. S. B. Patton, Box 128, New Castle, Pa.

WHITE Wyandottes, bred on scientific principle "survival of the fittest." Fine specimens of early show birds, breeders and yearlings, at prices to please. Won prizes in the past, can win prizes this season. No better strain in U. S. for all purposes. Circular and hints free. G. A. Ed. Reynolds, Marlboro, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, 200 yearling hens, \$1.50 ea. In this lot are included the hens that lay dark brown eggs such as took 2d premium at Boston, '88. W. E. Smith, So. Natick, Mass.

WH. WYAN. cockerels, April hatched, \$1 each. Mrs. M. L. Winans, W. Coxsackie, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandotte cockerels for sale, \$1.50 and \$2 ea. R. G. Kriebel, North Wales, Pa.

SILVER, BUFF. Good birds, \$3 to \$6. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

20 BREEDING pul's, Hunter str., W. Wy. \$1.50, \$2 ea.; 13, \$5.25, \$8; 10 culs, \$1 ea.; roosters \$2 and \$2.50; hens \$1. W. W. Bohm, Robesonia, Pa.

FOR SALE—150 Wh. and S. Wyandotte hens and pul's. Sure to please. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, O.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Hardy's White Wyandottes are winning at all of the large fairs this season. I was awarded all of the first prizes at the New England fair, Portland, Me.; first and second at the Rochester, N. H., state fair. Some fine cockerels and pullets to spare. Clover Hill Poultry Yards, C. H. Hardy, Prop., Box 108, Groveland, Mass.

EXTRA nice W. Wyandottes, cock's and pullets. G. L. Hoyt, Waltham, Mass. Telephone 116-3.

WHITE Wy. cock's. Good stock \$1 and \$2 each. E. W. Hutchinson, 49 Spring St., Medford, Mass.

What Did He Expect?

Mr. Editor:—I was much amused at the letter to Mr. W. E. Smith, which you published in FARM-POULTRY for Sept. 15th. Some people do expect so much. I paid six dollars for a cockerel and two hens, that I knew would not be show birds themselves, but were of a good laying strain. The hens laid the next day after arriving from the five hundred mile journey, and kept it up, mostly two eggs a day until they got broody, and I now have a flock of youngsters that will do well in pretty fast show company. I am satisfied I got a great bargain. W. Cornwall, Canada.

That State of Things.

Mr. Editor:—I believe that my chickens and young turkeys are suffering from the same complaint as that mentioned by C. H. N., of Pompton Plains, N. Y., in your issue of 1st of Sept. The cases, however, have not been numerous, for out of two hundred and fifty birds only about twelve have so far been affected, six of which died.

The fatal cases were those in which both eyes were bunged up. In those where only one eye was attacked the bird, as a rule, recovered. The swelling is filled with a cheesy looking matter, and if the bird lives long enough this discharges itself through the eyes.

The disease first appeared in a young turkey, which eventually recovered after being cooped up for about three weeks; but it is stone blind in the eye attacked, and is a stunted worthless bird. One of my hens (I have some one hundred and sixty) has the disease in a mild form, but I think she will recover, though at present there is no discharge from the lump over the eye.

Until I read your editorial note at the foot of your correspondent's letter I was under the impression that roup was the trouble, and was treating the birds accordingly.

Mesilla Park, N. M. K. M. I.

Fortune for Young Men.

The new, loud, clear, Giant Talking Machine is creating the greatest sensation in large cities. The new machine and complete public exhibition outfit can be had for less than \$25.00. Examination free, and any bright young man without experience can fill a hall every evening at 25c. admission. People go wild over this new invention. For full particulars, address Sears, Roebuck & Co., (Inc.), Chicago.

Too Early Laying.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. W. H. S., of Scranton, Pa., according to his letter in your issue of Sept. 1st, evidently thinks he has beaten the record for early laying, with his S. C. W. Leghorn pullet. I have in my yard a S. C. B. Leghorn pullet which was hatched January 2d, and commenced laying on April 30th, or at the age of three months and twenty-eight days. May also say that with us this is not an occurrence which occasions any surprise. G. H.

Oakdale, L. I., N. Y.

[That is a case of premature laying, and is the result of the bird's nature attempting to get into the waning breeding season. The eggs of such immature pullets are about as large as bantam eggs, and the pullets themselves are stunted by the premature laying, and never reach full size—or full strength.—Ed.]

This is to certify that I have sold and transferred all my right, title and interest in the \$5 Prize Brooder, to the Jordan Milling Co., Jordan, N. Y. Any one desiring a high class brooder for a little money, can not do better than buy one of the \$5 Prize Brooders.

A. S. WHITNEY.

Gouverneur, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1898.

Buggies Down to \$16.50.

By co-operation the cost of building open buggies has been reduced to \$16.50; top buggies, \$22.75; top phaetons, \$37.50; top surreys, \$43.75, and all other vehicles at proportionately low prices.

All of our readers can get the benefit of these low prices by cutting this notice out and mailing to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, who will send them free by mail a complete catalogue of all kinds of buggies, carriages, wagons, harness, etc.

We are in receipt of a communication from W. R. Curtiss & Co., Ransomville, N. Y., informing us that they have decided to close out their entire stock of Light Brahmas, S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Indian Games, W. Holland turkeys, and Embden geese, including their prize winners, at \$1 to \$2 each, as they will confine their breeding to White Wyandottes and Pekin ducks exclusively in the future. As they breed first class stock, it affords our readers a good opportunity to secure what they desire at a very reasonable price.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. C. H. Hardy, Groveland, Mass., has been so successful at the fall fairs with his prize winning White Wyandottes. Mr. H. was awarded all the prizes at the New England fair, Portland, Me., and first and second prize at Rochester, N. H. He has a few fine cockerels and pullets to spare, and our readers should get his prices.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing, and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.



WHEN YOU SHOW

Your poultry at a Fair, be sure they are not lousy. If you forget this until they are in the exhibition coops, it will put the finishing touches on them to dust each one with Lambert's Death to Lice. They will then "show off" to best advantage, and get all the prizes. Instead of standing dumpped up and picking themselves every opportunity.

WHEN YOU WIN

Anything worth winning with lousy birds, except where there is no competition, let me know it. In former years "any old thing" was thought capable of doing the business; now we must show our best to get a share of the money. Good stock will count, but good feed and care are what tells the story, and lousy chickens cannot be said to receive good care. If yours are so affected now, whose fault is it?

WHEN YOU ORDER

A louse killer be sure and gets Lambert's. We cover the whole ground, give the best guaranty: no work, no pay; and can show more testimonials than all other like remedies combined. This powder does not injure the finest show plumage, yet it cleanses and beautifies down to the skin. Death to Lice Powder for dusting show stock and other choice poultry. Samples 10c. postpaid. Dealers sell 15 oz. box 25c.; 45 oz. 50c.; 100 oz. \$1. Death to Lice Ointment for head lice on chicks or children, scaly shanks on fowls, etc., 10 and 25c., postpaid. Death to Lice Special for making a liquid killer for mites and spider lice, 4 oz. 10c.; 16 oz. 40c., postpaid. Agent's outfit \$3. Book and full particulars free.

D. J. LAMBERT,

Box 800. Apponaug, R. I.
Pocket Book Pointers Free.

25 W. P. ROCK hens, at \$1 each. 4 W. I. GAME hens and one cock at \$2 each, and 70 Belgian hares at \$1 and \$2 each. All first class stock. C. A. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

\$15.95

ONLY ONE DOLLAR DOWN

Cut this ad. out and send to us with \$1.00 and we will send you this High Grade latest 1898 model \$50.00 Vienna Bicycle by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it a Genuine 1898 model, High Grade \$50.00 Vienna, as represented, and the grandest bargain you ever heard of, pay the express agent the balance \$14.95, and express charges.

THE VICUNA BICYCLE CO. HAS FAILED.

and 2,500 of its finest 1898 \$50.00 wheels have been turned over to us to sell at \$15.95—less than cost of material alone.

ONE OF THE BEST BICYCLES MADE, finest seamless tubing, best material throughout, drop forge connections, full ball bearing, two-piece hanger, high grade guaranteed single tube pneumatic tires, high grade equipment throughout, finest finish maroon, black or green enamel, handsome nickel trimmings, any gear. We give a one year blading guarantee. **ORDER TO-DAY.** You can sell them at \$30.00 each. Our last bicycle offer this season. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

EVANS VEGETABLE AND ROOT CUTTERS

These machines meet a long felt want among poultrymen. They make possible the feeding of green and succulent food in the dead of winter when every spear of grass and green thing is killed by frost. They convert all kinds of roots into fine particles like angle worms that are greedily eaten by all fowls, big and little. The feeding of vegetables thus prepared doubles the egg product and saves fully 50% of the grain feed. It makes hens lay in winter when eggs are worth the most money. Endorsed by all leading poultrymen of the country. Buy one and make money from your fowls this winter. Made in four sizes. Price, \$1. and up. Write for free circulars.

EVANS MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. J, YPSILANTI, MICH.

PEEP-O'-DAY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Poultry Specialties.



There is no brooder on the market that is so extensively used as the PEEP-O'-DAY. Twenty used by the editor of this paper. Used in large numbers by the State Experiment Stations. Brooder parts, stoves, castings, thermometers, etc. Fountains for chickens, ducks, or fowl. Portable Coops. Our goods are the most practicable, and have stood the test for several years. Illustrated catalogue free.

E. F. HODGSON, Dover, Mass.

FRED G. ORR & CO., 5 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass., carry a full line of our goods.

STARK Fruit Book free, write quick.—«a marvel of exact orchard information» fine colored plates of 21 fruits, 100 photos. Millions of market sorts old & new: Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis; Elberta; Red June Jap—EVERYTHING.

We PAY FREIGHT cost LESS, yet better quality is impossible.

STARK BROS. LOUISIANA, MO. Stark, Mo. Rockport, Ill. Dansville, N.Y.

THE NEW American Standard - - FREE - -

To every subscriber to FARM-POULTRY who sends us at once \$3 cash to renew, or extend their own subscription one year, together with two new subscribers to FARM-POULTRY, we will send one copy of the Standard free.

Remember. Three subscriptions to FARM-POULTRY one year at \$1 each \$3.00

The New Standard of Perfection 1.00
all for \$3 if sent at once.

The New American Standard of Perfection has been revised by the American Poultry Association, edited by Mr. J. H. Drevenstedt, and is up-to-date. It is now ready for sale, price \$1. We will send a copy postpaid for that amount to any address in the United States. One subscription to F.-P. and the Standard \$1.75. Send all orders to us direct.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTERS
MANN'S CLOVER CUTTERS
MANN'S SWINGING FEED TRAYS
MANN'S GRANITE CRYSTAL GRIT

Bone contains the greatest possible amount of egg making material in the best obtainable form. Hens fed upon it lay in the middle of the winter when eggs are highest. It makes a hen strong and vigorous; it makes little chicks grow fast and mature early and makes an early layer of the pullet.

MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTERS prepare bone for poultry in the best possible way. They cut fast, fine and turn easy. They cut the hardest bone and cannot be choked on meat or gristle. They pay for themselves quickly in the increased product of the flock.

MANN'S CLOVER CUTTER is a strong, durable, single knife machine, that cuts clover or other hay, green or dry, easily and rapidly. It is simple in construction, easy to adjust and has but one knife to keep in order. One revolution of the wheel makes 12 cuts—four times as fast as any other machine. Made with and without stand. Price, \$10, and \$12.

MANN'S SWINGING FEED TRAYS are made of galvanized iron and suspended between cast iron standards which can be attached to the floor or wall. It keeps the feed in and the dirt out. Hens cannot wallow in it or roost on it. Will not leak or rust and saves feed.

MANN'S GRANITE CRYSTAL GRIT is the sharpest and hardest grit known. Full of sharp angles and corners that cut and grind the hardest foods. It makes perfect digestion. It is "clear grit"—no dirt, dust or sand. Don't allow your dealer to sell something "just as good," for nothing is so good as Mann's Granite Crystal Grit. 1 goods sold for cash or on installments. Catalogue free. **F. W. MANN CO. Box 55, Milford, Mass.**

When a man makes 6% on an investment he is satisfied. When he makes 10% he is overjoyed. If he is in the poultry business and lives up to his full privilege he may make 100%. How? By doubling the egg product of his flock. How may that be done? By feeding **Green Cut Bone**. This is not mere idle theory, it is the experience of hundreds of poultrymen and women who have tried it and know. **Green Cut**

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS ARE OUR BOSTON JOBBERS.

Overfeeding, Too Much Aconite, and Lice.

Mr. Editor:—Can you tell me what ails my chicks? They are lively enough at night, and go to roost with a full crop, but when I let them out in the morning they droop their wings, pull their head way back to their shoulders, and grow weak in the legs so as to be unable to walk straight. Before night they are dead. I feed three times a day, in the morning a mash consisting of bran, meal, and either potatoes or clover hay, with a little salt and some powdered charcoal added. The rest of the day I feed cracked corn and wheat, sometimes a few oats mixed with the other grain. Mica grit always within reach, and plenty of fresh water, to which I have added for some few days a spoonful of tincture of aconite, as quite a few of them have a slight discharge at the nostrils. I cut open and examined a cockerel that died today; found the liver of normal size, but the right side was very light in color, while the left was red as it should be. The gizzard contained grit, sand, and what looked to be clover hay.

The crop contained wheat, a large fly, twelve or fifteen "sour bugs," (a hard shelled bug black in color, which if disturbed will roll itself up into a ball about the size of a buck shot, and is found in damp places), two pieces of cucumber (there was no vinegar on it, but might have been pepper), and a lot of water which looked rather thick. I should say that the chickens have rather dark combs after they show signs of not feeling just right.

Have had only one get well, and she without any medicine. They have got a few head lice, but I do not think enough to do any harm, as some of those that died had been dosed some time before, and I had not been able to find one afterwards. I use vaseline for head lice, and think it much better than lard, as it penetrates through the feathers much quicker, and if you get on too much does no harm.

One thing more, I would like to ask about. I have had two or three chickens scratch their heads until they would fall over exhausted. What is it that makes them itch? Will be very grateful for any information.

Orleans, Mass.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[You have been feeding too heavily, and thereby rendering the chicks liable to indigestion and other disorders. From what you say about using tincture of aconite, we should judge that you have been using it altogether too freely. Aconite is a poison, and a spoonful in a small amount of drinking water would be likely to give cases of poisoning. Five drops of the tincture given in one dose has proved fatal. In using the tincture of aconite use only a few drops in a quart of water.

Head lice on chicks are hard to find, and when it is possible to find a few, it is probable that the chicks are very lousy. We think that the cause of the chicks scratching their heads is lice; or the presence of lice may have caused an irritated condition of the skin. Give the chicks a thorough dusting with some good insect powder, and use a little lard on the heads and about the ears. We use lard because it is cheaper, just as effective, and less liable to do harm than the petroleum product.

Feed the chicks less ground grain, and more green food; also cut down the potato ration. If they seem a little off their feed use a few drops of the tincture of nux vomica in the drinking water. We think it is rather bad practice to feed charcoal in the mash food daily, and believe that it would promote digestive disorders if so fed. Place granulated charcoal where the chicks can get it when they wish to, and let them help themselves.—ED.]

Chicks Need Moisture.

Mr. Editor:—Some time since I knew of one hundred and thirty-eight good healthy chicks being taken from an incubator and placed in a brooder in a basement room. They got along well for some time, and then began to die off, until there was not one left. On investigating, it was found the whole trouble was in keeping the gravel on the floor too dry, it not having been wet since the chicks were put there. It was not wet for fear of the chicks getting rheumatism. In nature, the mother hen takes her chicks out in weather that is both wet and dry, over both rough and smooth ground. Perhaps we cannot accept her wisdom to the letter, because she some-

times tramples the chicks to death; but in the modern poultry house which faces the south and has a sand or gravel floor, with the sun blazing in, the ground must be very dry, and especially during the hot term, and for this reason it should be advocated to sprinkle the run with water occasionally. It is not only good for their feet and legs, but must be very refreshing where chicks are confined.

Too much cannot be said in FARM-POULTRY about providing shade and looking out for the comfort of poultry in confinement, and all other animals as well. We should cultivate in ourselves, and also teach our children to be kind to animals.

H. S. H.

Newton Highlands, Mass.

A New "Sanitas" Preparation.

The Sanitas Company, Limited, of New York and London, has recently brought out a new preparation—"Sanitas" Embrocation—which is making quite a name for itself. The word, embrocation, means a fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body, therefore, the new "Sanitas" product is a liniment.

It is highly recommended for use in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, aches and pains, and also as an antiseptic wash for wounds, etc. Combining the medicinal properties of eucalyptus and pine, it makes an agreeable application free from the nauseating odor peculiar to many preparations for similar uses. It is a valuable remedy for veterinary purposes, and will be found useful by the poultryman in the treatment of the early stage of roup, leg weakness, canker, and other poultry ailments to which a preparation of this sort is applicable.

"Sanitas" Embrocation retails for twenty-five cents per four ounce bottle, and may be had of any druggist, or direct from the manufacturers. They mail their booklet, "How to Disinfect," and a list of Sanitas preparations, free on application, to FARM-POULTRY readers. Their advertisement will be found on another page.

B. G. Smith, Elmira, N. Y., has 400 cockerels that will sell for fall and winter shows. They can win. Write him before purchasing elsewhere. See ad. back cover page.

Dear Editor:—We want a few men in every state to exhibit our Cuban Panoramic War Views in halls, schoolhouses and churches, and good men without experience make \$5.00 to \$12.00 per day. Only a few dollars capital is necessary to start, and we furnish everything. If you know of a few such men, or will make mention of it in your paper, those who write us will receive full particulars by return mail. Very truly,

Sears, Roebuck & Co., (Inc.), Chicago.

Brooder Business is Good.

A letter from Mr. Hodgson, maker of "Peep-o'-Day" brooders, etc., says the brooder outlook is good, and "I believe next year will be the best year we have ever had. I have already some good sized orders in sight. There seems to be a great deal of interest in this line, and the calls for catalogues are greater than ever before."

Mr. Hodgson has designed a portable poultry house which can be taken down and moved to a new location in a few minutes, and is just the thing for the suburban who wants to keep a half dozen fowls for fresh eggs.

Mr. H. W. Sargent, Amesbury, Mass., writes: "I have used not far from 2½ tons of Bowker's Animal Meal, and find its judicious use has nearly doubled my egg supply. I had tried other forms of animal food, including green cut bone, and did not make it pay. I have no further use now for my \$20 bone cutter."

SEND 50 CENTS

Cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you this **MANDOLIN** by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent **OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, \$4.65 less the 50 cents, or \$4.15 and express charges. THIS IS A REGULAR \$10.00 GENUINE COLLEGIAN Solid Mahogany Mandolin, has 13 mahogany ribs, handsome strip between each rib, celluloid edges, rosewood finger-board, inlaid position dots, mahoganyized neck, American patent head, beautiful inlays around sound-hole, latest patent nickel plated sleeve protecting tail piece, extra set genuine Glendon Strings, and Guckert's book of chords which teaches anyone how to play. Write for free musical instrument, organ and piano catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co. Inc. Chicago.**

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)



The Hatch

EXPERIMENT STATION at Amherst, Mass., in reporting the results of its experiments with Bowker's Animal Meal as compared with green cut bone, says:

"The advantage in this trial is then clearly with the **ANIMAL MEAL** as a food for egg production. It has given **more eggs of greater average weight**, and at considerably **less cost**, and is a more convenient food to use, as well as **safer**."

BOWKER'S ANIMAL MEAL is a clean, wholesome combination of fresh, sweet meat and bone, thoroughly cooked, hence easily digested. It makes hens lay. It makes chicks grow. If you can't find it at your dealer's, and will pay the expressman, we will send you 5 lbs. for a quarter.

The Bowker Company,

43 Chatham Street,

Boston, Mass.

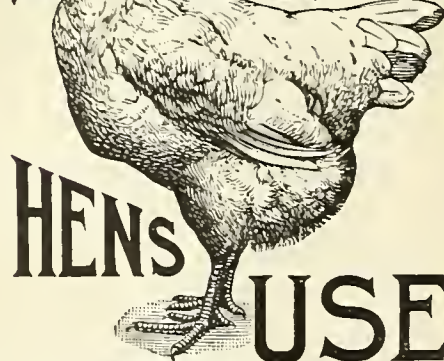
WYCKOFF'S WHITE LEGHORNS

AMERICA'S BUSINESS HEN.

1000 choice birds for sale. Having again succeeded in raising an extra large and choice lot of chicks to make room, I am compelled to dispose of most of my fine stock of 1897 hatched hens, together with a grand lot of this season's fine, strong, early cockerels. These birds are without question, the best lot ever offered from my yards, and when in need of either cockerels, pairs, trios, or any sized breeding pens, you will make no mistake by investing in this, the world's greatest laying strain of S. C. White Leghorns. Can furnish cockerels and hens not related, and either cockerels or hens not related to any former stock sent out from my yards. When convenient for them to do so, I shall be pleased to have intending purchasers visit my yards and examine stock before buying. When writing for prices, please state as near as possible, the number and quality of birds wanted. Prices the very lowest, quality of stock considered, and special inducements offered to early buyers. Large illustrated and descriptive circular free. Address,

C. H. WYCKOFF, Groton, N. Y.

FOR MOLTING



HENS USE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

If your hens are shedding their feathers and not laying, they are out of condition. The best poultry authorities say, "when hens are in condition they will lay perfect eggs and plenty of them." Then help them over molting time or your egg profit will be lost.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

will help the molting hens. The process of molting is a very exhausting one. The growing of new feathers requires all the nitrogen and phosphates in the food, so that there is an extra demand upon the strength. The elements needed by poultry at molting, in addition to good food, are contained in **SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER** to a high degree. Thousands of poultrymen have proven it to be worth its weight in gold for molting hens. It keeps them in health, helps form the new plumage, and gets them in condition to lay when prices are high. Hens rarely lay when they are molting.

JOHN R. JONES, of Suffield, Conn., says:—"I find Sheridan's Condition Powder fed once daily in the food, very valuable for molting hens. It assists in growing new feathers, makes the combs bright red, and gives a rich, natural gloss to the plumage. Have used it for years."

When your hens show signs of molting, feed them once daily, in a hot bran mash; **SHERIDAN'S POWDER**. It will help your hens to get their new coat quickly and will bring young pullets to early laying. Do this and you will have as others do who have tried the plan, an abundance of eggs to sell in the fall and winter months when eggs sell from 25 to 45 cents per dozen.

C. A. GRAVES, of West Whately, Mass., says:—"Sheridan's Condition Powder, is in my opinion the best egg producer ever discovered. I have fed it for three years and shall continue its use for growing stock, as it helps to develop and hasten the maturity of pullets."

J. W. HEGE, of Williamson, Pa., says:—"I received \$5.00 worth of Sheridan's Powder of you. Began to feed the Powder at once. Our eggs increased three times the amount in a month's feeding. I can say if the farmer will begin to feed Sheridan's Condition Powder early in the fall, his hens will be ready to lay daily when eggs commence to rise."

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers, or sent by mail. Large cans most economical to buy.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US. ASK FIRST. We send one pack, 25 cts; five, \$1.00. A two-pound can, \$1.20; six, \$5.00. Express paid. Sample copy "best Poultry paper" sent free. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO.**, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

HATCH CHICKENS
WITH THE MODEL
EXCELSIOR
INCUBATOR.
Simple, Perfect, Self-regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other Hatcher.

WOODEN HEN
WITH THE
Most efficient small incubator ever invented. Perfect in every detail. Just the thing for poultry raising on a small scale, 28 egg capacity. Catalogue free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Patent and Sole Manufacturers, 114 to 122 S. Sixth St., QUINCY, ILL.

The Bowker Company, makers of Bowker's Animal Meal for hens and chicks, are this season putting up this product in 25 cent boxes, so that those who keep only a few hens may be sure of getting the genuine article which was introduced in 1873. The new package is yellow, with two red roosters in fighting attitude printed across it. Larger quantities come in yellow bags; so those who take pains to buy their poultry food in yellow packages marked "Bowker," may be sure of fine goods.

Great Drop in Drugs.

Dear Editor:—We are selling almost every known drug and remedy, every known instrument and appliance, at lowest wholesale prices. Some remedies others sell as high as \$1.00 to \$2.00, our price is 25 cents. Our special Drug Catalogue will be sent free, postpaid, to any of our readers who will cut this notice out and send to us. Very truly, Sears, Roebuck & Co., (Inc.), Chicago.

Carefully Selected Breeders.

There are Pekin ducks, and there are Pekin ducks! All Pekins are good eating when carefully and properly fed; but all the birds in a flock are not always fit for breeding. That is to say, many culls will be found in every flock of young. It takes an experienced eye to pick out the cream of the flock. The beginner is not an expert, and his selection from several hundred ducks before him might be anything but creditable. So if we can secure the services of one practically born in the business to make selections for us, we are fortunate.

That we can get such help without any additional cost, is proved by the method adopted by A. J. Hallock, Speok, L. I., New York, on his Atlantic Farm, the home of the Pekin duck.

When ready to start fattening for market (the ration having been from the start more especially adapted for growth of bone and muscle), the ducks are driven, a few at a time, into a small pen, where each bird is caught and closely inspected. All the promising ones are put in another pen, where they are carefully looked over while on their feet. Any that are defective or not up to the standard, are taken out and put in the fattening pens, while those that pass the test are put in the breeders' pens, and fed in a manner to give them the best possible development for their mission, which is the production of winners, either in the show room, or on the dining table.

Certainly, with such careful selection, the buyer gets the benefit.

A Visit to Springbrook Poultry Farm.

On Saturday, Sept. 10th, Mr. A. S. Whitney, and yours truly drove out for a visit to Springbrook Farm, Philadelphia, to look over the stock and plant of Mr. M. S. Gardner, one of FARM-POULTRY's reliable advertisers. The first one to greet us was Rollo, the watch dog of the place, with a plenty of size to contest his position; but as it was nine o'clock in the evening, and both intruders being chicken men, he had a perfect right to sound the alarm.

After placing the horse in the stable for the night, Mat. led the way to the house, where we were met by Mrs. Gardner and the family; and after a regular old fashioned chicken talk for nearly two hours, we retired for the night to dream of the sight that awaited us in the morning. (or something else), a sight that well repaid us for our journey.

Like all good farmers, Gardner called us up with the sun, so we could see the chicks turned out for the morning feed, and to see over seven hundred chicks all hungry, coming from twenty or more coops, scattered out in nearly every direction, and about five hundred of them Barred Plymouth Rocks, with a color that seemed to make the very air look blue, I say I must confess that such a hungry, healthy lot of chicks, ranging in size from good broilers to some nearly matured, and not a sickly looking chick in the lot, is a pleasing sight to any breeder, whether it is his choice of breeds or not.

Springbrook Farm is well situated for raising chicks and ducks, as the buildings are on a slight elevation sloping to the south, and about twelve to fifteen rods from the buildings, Springbrook winds its way through the meadows, clear as crystal. Mr. Gardner makes a specialty of Barred Rocks, but he

also breeds White Plymouth Rocks and Pekin ducks, and his Pekins have free access to clear running water, and they are large and healthy and pure white; indeed, it is hard to find a better place for duck raising. After feeding the stock the call to breakfast came, and for one I did justice to Mrs. Gardner's cooking.

Next came a closer inspection of the Barred P. Rocks, and one after another was caught and examined to see if the barring was to the skin, or simply surface barring; and in very few birds did we find the objectionable light undercolor. For editor Hunter's especial benefit, I pulled and arranged on separate sheets feathers from first prize cockerel and pullet at New York state fair, and a darker pullet that won at Watertown. Feathers plucked at random, but from all sections.

Mr. Gardner has good substantial buildings for his birds, but to accommodate so many he will build two new poultry houses up to date, and build to last. One on the home farm is to be twelve by seventy, and another on his adjoining farm, twelve by fifty feet. Seven matings of B. P. Rocks were not able to supply the orders for eggs from Springbrook Farm this year, but next year Mr. Gardner hopes to be able to keep up with his orders. All his breeders have access to large runs with grass growing all through the summer, and chicks have free range of all they want of a two hundred acre farm. All chicks are hatched under hens, and raised in the \$5 Prize brooder, manufactured by Mr. A. S. Whitney, of Gouverneur, and Gardner told Whitney (on the side) that he guessed the Prize brooder was what put the "straight bars" on his chicks. Whether the brooder put the bars on or not, a chick well bred is half raised.

After looking over the place and stock until dinner time, we once more answered its welcome call, and at this time Gardner said he had a pair that would score an even one hundred points, and we took his word for this, for a bright little girl of five, and a boy of two years will score one hundred in any household, and after voting this pair the best stock on the farm, we once more did justice to Mrs. Gardner's hospitality; and after once more watching our host carry out painful after painful of good wheat, we bade our friend good by and started home on a twenty-three mile drive.

JUDSON H. DOANE.

B. G. Smith, of Elmira, N. Y., reports large sales on the old stock of layers and breeders, having a few left only to dispose of, the young chicks of which he has nearly 1200 are the best in years, and any one wanting White Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns for the fall and winter fairs, should write him for catalogue, free.

How Goods Are Ordered by Mail.

Few people have any idea of the vast amount of goods that is being shipped by freight, express and mail direct to the farmer and the home, and few people have any idea how easy the great mail order houses have made buying at wholesale, and how great are the inducements they offer to secure orders.

This office is just in receipt of Catalogue No. 107, issued by Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, a vast department store holed down, so that you can sit down at your desk or table in your own home, and select just such goods as you want, and everything is made so plain by large, handsome, clear illustrations, plainly written descriptions and prices in plain figures, that everyone can order by mail; have the advantage of such a vast variety to select from, and such very low prices that it certainly is not strange that these big department stores which issue these big catalogues are attracting the attention of buyers everywhere in every walk of life. Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Catalogue is certainly a merchandise encyclopedia, a book of 1120 pages, weighing nearly 4 pounds, and while it requires 30 cents postage alone to mail it, they send it postpaid to any address on receipt of only 15 cents to help pay the postage. Everything you will find in the largest department stores, everything that is offered for sale in any kind of a store anywhere, is found complete in this catalogue, and so plainly illustrated and described, and priced so low, that it is not strange that people are so anxious to get this book, and that so many send to this house for their goods. We are informed that it requires seventy carloads of paper to print their fall edition of this catalogue, fifty large printing presses running night and day to print them and \$150,000.00 in postage stamps to mail them. Only from such stupendous figures can it be comprehended to what extent people everywhere are sending their orders to this house for everything they eat, use or wear.

- ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
- BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
- DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
- FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
- ANCHOR
Cincinnati.
- ECKSTEIN
Cincinnati.
- ATLANTIC
New York.
- BRADLEY
New York.
- BROOKLYN
New York.
- JEWETT
New York.
- ULSTER
New York.
- UNION
New York.
- SOUTHERN
Chicago.
- SHIPMAN
Chicago.
- COLLIER
St. Louis.
- MISSOURI
St. Louis.
- RED SEAL
St. Louis.
- SOUTHERN
St. Louis.
- JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS 00
Philadelphia.
- MORLEY
Cleveland.
- SALEM
Salem, Mass.
- CORNELL
Buffalo.
- KENTUCKY
Louisville.

YOU need not worry about your paint peeling off or colors fading if you use Pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, and employ a practical painter to apply it.

Be sure that the brands are right. See list of genuine brands, which are made by the "old Dutch process."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

THE BEST POULTRY FENCE. Galvanized Wire Nettings!

1898 REDUCED PRICES FOR ROLLS 150 FEET LONG:

	12	18	24	36	48	60	72 inch.
2 inch. Mesh for fowls,	\$.65	\$.95	\$1.20	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$3.00	\$3.60 per roll.
1 inch. " for chicks,	1.50	2.25	2.75	4.25	5.50	7.00	8.50 " "

Discount for 5 rolls or over, 10 per cent. 7-8 inch galvanized Staples 8 cents per lb. Write for freight allowance on five or more rolls, and our Price Lists of other styles Wire Fencing. Our Nettings are in every respect equal to any made.

PETER DURYEE & CO., 227 Greenwich St., N. Y.

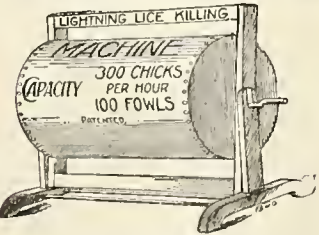
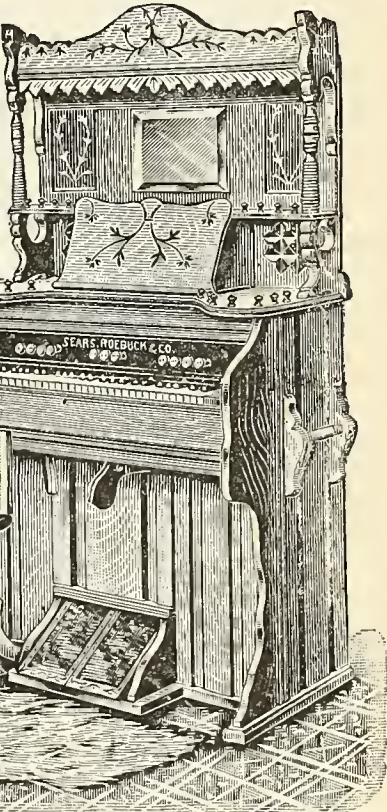
SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Cut this ad. out and send to us with \$1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED ACME QUEEN PARLOR ORGAN, by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if you find it exactly as represented, equal to organs that retail at \$75.00 to \$100.00, the greatest value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent our special 90 days offer price, \$31.75, less the \$1.00, or \$30.75 and freight charges. **\$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS PRICE,** less than one-half the price charged by others. Such an offer was never made before.

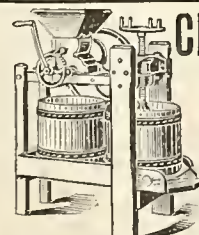
THE ACME QUEEN is one of the most durable and sweetest toned instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph, you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. **Made from Solid Quarter Sawed Oak,** antique finish, handsomely decorated and ornamented, latest 1899 style. **THE ACME QUEEN** is 6 feet 5 inches high, 42 inches long, 23 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds; contains 5 octaves, 11 stops as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Cremona, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte, Principal Forte, and Vox Humana; 2 Octave Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 37 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds. **THE ACME QUEEN** action consist of the celebrated Newel Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, also fitted with Hammond Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts, leathers etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth, 3-ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. **THE ACME QUEEN** is finished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames and every modern improvement. **WE FURNISH FREE** a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

GUARANTEED 25 YEARS With every Acme Queen Organ we issue a written binding 25 year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 500 of these organs will be sold at \$31.75. Order at once. Don't delay.

OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED If you have not dealt with us ask your neighbor about us, write the publisher of this paper, or Metropolitan National Bank, National Bank of the Republic, or Bank of Commerce, Chicago; or German Exchange Bank, New York, or any railroad or express company in Chicago. We have a capital of over \$150,000.00, occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago and employ over 800 people in our own building. **WE SELL ORGANS AT \$23.00** and up; PIANOS, \$125.00 and up; also everything in musical instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free special organ, piano and musical instrument catalogue. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.),** Fulton, Desplaines and Wayman Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.



COMMIT LICE MURDER If you wish to secure the best results from your poultry. You cannot expect hens to be happy and contented, and to lay eggs when they are covered with lice. **THE BEST WAY TO GET EGGS** is to kill all body lice, head lice, fleas, bugs, gnats and mites that are sucking the hens' blood. It takes both blood and comfort to produce eggs. **THE LIGHTNING LICE KILLING MACHINE** kills them all instantly. No tedious handling of fowls. Price No. 1 machine \$2.50; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$4; Half lb. of lice powder with each machine. Lightning Poultry Bits—prevent all feather pulling, \$1.00 per doz. Stamp for circular. **CHAS. SCHILD CO.,** Box 14, Ionia, Mich.



CIDER and WINE MILLS, PRESSES and SCREWS Small family sizes to power machines, capable of turning out 60 to 100 bbls. in ten hours. Write us when in want of these, or HORSE POWERS, SAWING MACHINES, ROOT CUTTERS, BARREL HEADERS and Agricultural Implements generally. We are N. E. factors for the old reliable **WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL WORKS,** of Auburn, Me. Mention the purpose for which you want a machine and the capacity desired and we will mail you free, catalogues and descriptive circulars and quote low, for cash, or will sell large machines on easy terms—monthly payments if desired. If interested in Ensilage, a treatise on "Silos and Ensilage," 48 pages, also the "Illustrated Catalogue of Ross Ensilage and Fodder cutters," 32 pages, sent for the asking. **JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,** 47 & 54 North Market Street, Boston. When writing or ordering please mention this paper. **FARM CARTS and CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**

Fowl Hits.

A Chronicle: The Lesson Taught by the Hens.

The lord of the manor eateth eggs and chickens, and it came to pass that he wanted eggs for his breakfast, and he arose and went to the house where the hens dwell, and searched diligently, and behold, he findeth no eggs.

And he waxed exceedingly wroth, and said unto his spouse many bitter words concerning those hens; yea, he uttered some words not found in the dictionary. And he desired his first born to bring him his little hatchet, so that he might separate the heads of those hens from the bodies.

But his helpmeet said unto him: "Put up thy little hatchet, and explain unto me why thou desirest to decapitate those hens."

And he said to his helpmeet: "Because of a truth they will not lay any eggs. And have I not given them much corn and oats, and have I not also lamed my back picking up bones and putting them in the houses where they dwell, and did I not give them a large head of cabbage last month, and do I not break the ice in their trough once every day, and behold, when I require two eggs for my breakfast, verily, I can only find those made of china;" and he spat on his whetstone and began to sharpen his little axe.

Now the wife of the lord of the manor was a woman who, having brains, had long been in the habit of using them, and she said: "Give unto me the care of these hens for the space of six months. I will pay thee for the corn and all manner of food they eat at the price it is sold at in the market place, and thou shalt pay me for all the eggs and all the chickens, both fried and roasted, that shall be eaten within thy gates."

And he answered and said unto her, "It shall be as thou sayest." (And he goeth into his sleeve and laugheth until the tears came and chased each other adown his cheeks, and he sayeth to himself, "I have got the old woman now.")

And it was now the month called January. Now, when the woman went down to the house where the hens dwelt and looked therein, she beheld a sight that made her smile with an exceedingly loud smile.

And this was the vision she beheld: On the floor were six large ankle bones of the ox, and one skull of the gentle mule; on the wall, tethered with a rope, was a head of cabbage, and, lo! it was so high up that the hens could not reach it without much flying. The water was verily a mass of ice, and many small cavities therein testified as to the manner the hens quenched their thirst.

In a far corner there was a pile of grain which smelled badly, for it was even mouldy.

Now, when the woman had recovered from the effects of this panorama, she called unto her first born and said unto him: "Johnnie, let's go shares in this 'biz.'"

And Johnnie answered and said unto her, after the manner of those of his age, "You bet!"

Then she breaketh the ankle bones of the ox; she pulverizeth the head piece of the mule; she cleaneth up the house and stoppeth up all the cracks; she removeth the nests and taketh down the roosts; she whitewasheth the inside of the house; she putteth the oil of kerosene upon the perches, and she slayeth the lice by thousands, yea, by tens of thousands did she slay them.

She returneth the hens to the house and calleth upon the old man for some corn, and some oats, and some screenings of the wheat, and some meal of the corn, and some wheat called after the male deer, and she getteth several measures of each of these things.

(And the lord of the manor when he had given these things unto his helpmeet put into a book the amount and price thereof, and he taketh care that the price should not be too low, and then he huggeth himself and sayeth to himself: "Aha! Eggs is eggs, and mine is the profit.")

About this time there arose in the west a demon called a blizzard, and he spreadeth himself all over the country round about where the lord of the manor dwelt. Now, when the blizzard prevails in any country, the hens dwelling therein refuse to make deposits of eggs unless much hath been done for their comfort, and the merchant who

dealeth in the fruit of the hen sayeth unto his hired man: "William, it will be an 'eggsellent' idea to put up the price of eggs, for thereby we will increase our wealth." And William answered and said unto him: "Yea, verily, that will we do." And the price of eggs advanced fourfold.

Now, the wife of the lord of the manor did give unto the hens much attention, and she fed them with corn, and with oats, and with the screenings of the wheat, and the meal of the corn, and the wheat called after the male deer, and the bones of the ox that she brake into small fragments, and the dust of the head piece of the mule that she pulverized, and she saved the crumbs from the table; those gave she also, and used much good judgment in making ready feasts for the hens.

And it happened that about the twelfth day after she began to feed the hens, that the lord of the manor began once more to eat eggs for his breakfast, and whereas, he formerly ate only two eggs, he now ate four, and there being more than enough eggs for his use, he ordered his helpmeet to give also eggs unto his first born, and unto all the rest of his children, and unto the man servant, and unto the maid servant, and unto the strangers within his gates.

But his wife said unto him: "Nay, my lord, eggs are high in price, and it were better to sell some, and I can take the money to buy garments for the children and a piece of sackcloth for my lord, for verily the time will soon come when he will need it."

And the lord of the manor looked down upon his spouse and said unto her: "Woman, do as I bid thee;" and she did so, and lo! many eggs were consumed.

Now, the woman did speak every week to the merchant who sold eggs, and did ask him the price, and also did ask him the price of corn and other grains of the field, and she did neither buy nor sell.

And the merchant did marvel greatly thereat. About the fourth day of the third month there did march forth from the house wherein dwelt the hens a vast number of chickens; for the hens, after the manner of their kind, did sit on their eggs and did hatch from them chickens.

And one of them straying far off into the field, the lord of the manor findeth it and taketh it to his wife saying, "Behold, where did this chick come from?"

And she answered and said unto him: "The hen did hatch it."

And straightway he thought of his own little hatchet and was sad, but he comforteth himself with the thought that there would soon be chicken both fried and roasted, and it was even so.

And he ordereth his wife to give of them freely to all his household.

But once again she said unto him: "Shall I not sell some of these chickens to get the wherewithal to buy garments for the children, and a large piece of sackcloth for my lord?"

And he waxed wroth and said unto her: "I will pay unto thee the market price of all these chickens, according to the covenant I made with thee." And she held her peace, for she was a wise woman.

Now, when the harvest was ripe, there came many hired men to gather in the crops, and they ate many chickens, so that there was hardly enough left for the winter store.

And the hired men said to one another: "Lo! we have struck it rich this time; for have we not heard that chickens are nearly worth their weight in silver?"

And it came to pass that at the end of the sixth month the lord of the manor said unto his wife: "Now is the time come when we will balance the account with the hens."

And his wife goeth to an old pot (which was made for holding tea, but, being of great age and having many cracks in it, she now used it as a place of safety for her writings) and bringeth forth a parchment on which was written various words and figures.

Then the lord of the manor taketh out his little book, and showeth unto his wife how many measures of grain she had bought of him and the price thereof, and that she was indebted unto him to the amount of seventy-five dollars lawful money.

Then his wife said unto him: "Give me the price of a measure of corn, also of oats and of other grains, that I have had of thee," and he having done so, she looketh over her

parchment whereon she had marked the price of the merchant for those grains, and putting down some figures, reduceth the amount of dollars to sixty and five, which she showeth to the lord of the manor, and explaineth the matter unto him, and sayeth unto him: "My lord is a just man and would not defraud even his wife; behold, this is the price of the merchant who keepeth the market at the place where the roads do cross."

And the lord of the manor said: "Let it be as thou wilt." (For he thought he was very safe.)

Then the woman gathered herself up, and with a voice of exceeding sweetness did tell unto the lord of the manor how many score of dozens of eggs they had consumed, and how many dozens of chickens they had eaten, both fried and roasted, and the price the merchant received for the eggs and the chickens, and the price thereof was for the eggs from fifteen to thirty cents per dozen, and when the blizzard arose in the land the price for the space of two weeks was forty cents.

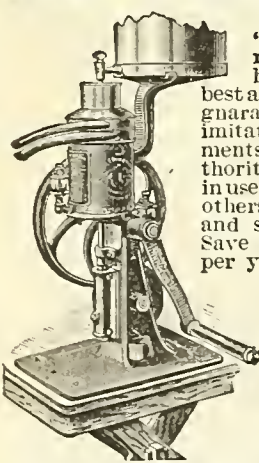
And the price of the chickens was from two to four dollars a dozen, and the sum of the whole was just one hundred and twenty-five dollars more than the cost of the feed.

And the woman said: "Pay unto me one hundred and twenty dollars, and take thou the five dollars and buy thyself a piece of sackcloth, and I will furnish the ashes free." (For there was nothing mean about this woman.)

And the lord of the manor was stricken as with a palsy, and the sweat rolled down upon his cheeks, and he felt exceedingly sick. And straightway he goeth out behind the barn and kicketh himself, and sayeth unto himself: "Verily, it is a good thing I had my laugh early, for now there is no laugh in me."

"Oh, that I had been born a mule! for then I would have had the ears and the quickly moving hind legs to warn me that I was a mule. I will arise, go to the house and clothe myself in the sackcloth and the ashes. 'Selah!'"—A. L. CROSBY, in *Western Farmer*.

"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



De Laval Alpha "Baby" Cream Separators were first and have ever been kept best and cheapest. They are guaranteed superior to all imitations and infringements. Endorsed by all authorities. More than 125,000 in use. Salesmen to one of all others combined. All styles and sizes—\$50. to \$225.—Save \$5. to \$10. per cow per year over any setting system, and \$3. to \$5. per cow per year over any imitating separator. New and improved machines for 1898. Send for new Catalogue containing a fund of up-to-date dairy information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

STANDARD BRED White Leghorns,

Large, vigorous, extra layers. Winners at New York, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, and at Boston, 1897 and 1898.

Stock and eggs for sale.

WHITING FARM,

Holyoke, Mass.

SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR

With its 120 Cross Tubes,

ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR.

where we have no active agent we will sell at wholesale price. Write at once.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR COMPANY,

90 Turrance St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge



It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely

wind and water proof.

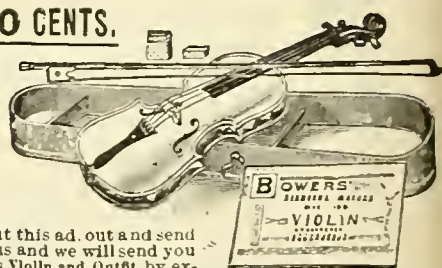
Medal Brand Wire Edge Roofing

Easily applied. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet,

MICA ROOFING CO.,
188 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

50 CENTS.



Cut this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this Violin and Outfit by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price, \$3.25, less the 50 cents, or \$2.75, and express charges. This is a regular \$8.00 Stradivarius Model Violin, richly colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone, complete with fine maple bow, one extra set of strings, violin case, rosin and one of the best instruction books published. Write for free musical instrument and organ and piano catalogues. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

BUFF COCHINS.

I have paid the most of my attention to my Buff Cochins this season, and as a result have a fine lot of chicks growing up to meet the demands of the fall trade. Shall be able to furnish anything in the Buff Cochins line this fall, and will do my best to please you. A few of my breeders for sale at low prices. I need the room.

— ALSO —

some nice

BUFF LEGHORNS

(Arnold).

BUFF P. ROCK

(Robert).

and

BARRED P. ROCK

cockerels to spare. I send out no culls at any price.

C. B. CROWELL, Brattleboro, Vt.

"We wish to testify to the good qualities of the — NEW — Successful Incubator."

"We were hatched by it, and know whereof we speak."

"We didn't die in the shell for lack of moisture, because this machine generates its own moisture." Other new features fully explained in catalogue. Sent for 6 cents in stamps.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14, DES MOINES, IA.

BARGAINS IN BREEDING STOCK.

The Riverview Poultry Yards, T. H. Campbell, Prop., Laurel St., Ellsworth, Maine, will sell for the next 30 days the following breeding stock: Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Golden, White, and Silver Wyandottes; Brown, White, and Buff Leghorns; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmas; White Wonders, White Sherwoods, Black Minorcas; and chicks of the above different breeds will be sold cheap. The above stock are as fine as can be found. Anyone wishing to buy should correspond with me. Eggs reduced to 75 cts. per sitting.

T. H. CAMPBELL, Box 221, Ellsworth, Me.

CUT Clover (Frt prepaid on 200lb. lots) 100 lbs. \$1.00
Crushed Oyster Shells, 66.50 ton, 100 lbs. \$1.00
Mica Crystal Grit 87.00 a ton, 100 lbs. \$1.00
Pure Beef & Bone, 100lbs. \$2.00 Cracker Crumbs, 100 lbs. \$1.50
Ground Beef Scraps, 100lbs. \$2.50 Light Brahma Eggs, 13 for \$2.00
Indian Game Eggs, 13 for \$3.00 Pekin Duck Eggs, 11 for \$2.00
CLEVELAND POULTRY CO., Painesburg, N. Y.